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World Population Profile: 1985

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Acknowledgments

This report was prepared by **Susan J. Lapham,** Africa and Latin America Branch, Center for International Research, under the supervision of **Barbara Boyle Torrey,** Chief, Center for International Research; **Sylvia D. Quick,** Assistant Chief, Center for International Research; and **Patricia M. Rowe,** Acting Chief, Africa and Latin America Branch. **Eduardo Arriaga,** Special Assistant for International Demographic Methods and **Arjun Adlakha,** Chief, Asia, Europe, North America, and Oceania Branch also supervised the demographic contents of this report. The staff of the Center compiled the data and prepared the estimates; China Branch: **Judith Banister;** Africa and Latin America Branch: **Paul R. Campbell, Peter D. Johnson, Kevin G. Kinsella, Linda S. Peterson,** and **John M. Reed;** Asia, Europe, North America, and Oceania Branch: **Godfrey Baldwin, Martha A. Bargar, Frank B. Hobbs, Mary S. Malachi, Michael K. Roof,** and **Peter O. Way. Louisa F. Miller,** State and National Estimates Branch, Population Division, provided data for the United States and its outlying areas. The assistance during the summer of 1985 of **Mark Hardt** and **Samuel Brown** in the preparation of these estimates is appreciated.

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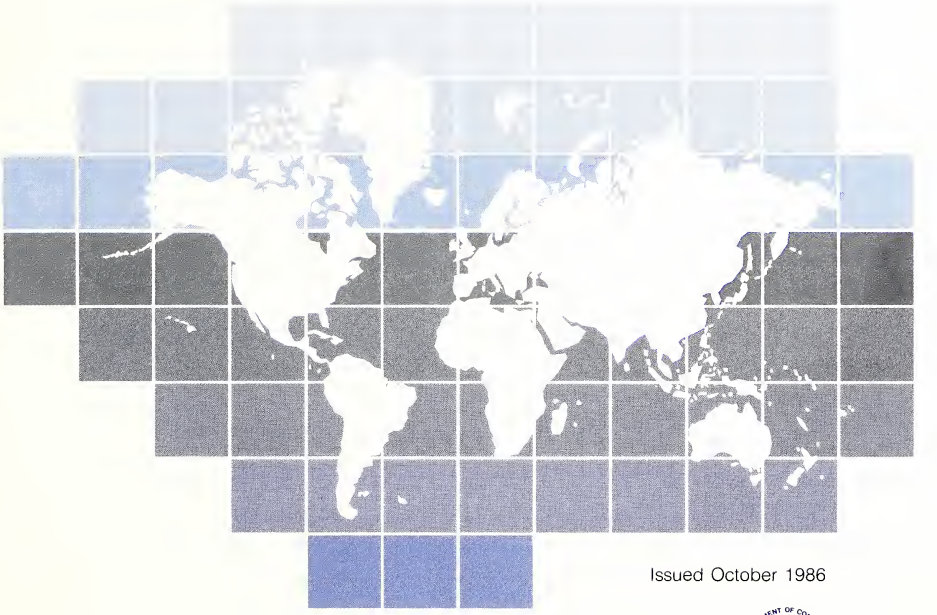

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Contents

Page		
v		**Introduction**
1		**World Population Trends**
1	Figure 1.	Midyear Population, by Level of Development: 1950 to 2000
1	Figure 2.	Absolute Population Increase and Average Annual Rates of Growth, by Level of Development: 1950 to 2000
2	Figure 3.	Average Annual Rates of Growth for the World, by Country and Region: 1985-86
4	Figure 4.	Absolute Population Increase and Average Annual Rates of Growth, for Developing Countries and Developing Countries Excluding China: 1950 to 2000
5		**Regional Population Trends**
5	Figure 5.	Absolute Population Change for 50 Largest Countries: 1975 to 1985
6	Figure 6.	Population of the World, by Region: 1950, 1985, and 2000
7	Figure 7.	Birth and Death Rates for the World, by Country: 1985
9		**Fertility**
9	Figure 8.	Percent of Births, by Region: 1970 and 1985
10	Figure 9.	Average Number of Children Born to Women, for Selected Countries: 1970 to 2000
11	Figure 10.	Fertility Rates, by Age, for Selected Countries: 1985
13		**Use of Contraception**
13	Figure 11.	Trends in Contraceptive Use for Selected Countries and Years
14	Figure 12.	Contraceptive Prevalence for Selected Countries and Years
15	Figure 13.	Fertility and Contraceptive Use for Selected Countries and Years
15	Figure 14.	Literacy and Contraceptive Use for Selected Countries and Years
16		**Literacy**
16	Figure 15.	Percent Literate, by Sex, for Selected Countries and Years
17		**Infant Mortality**
17	Figure 16.	Infant Mortality Rates, by Region: 1985
19	Figure 17.	Infant Mortality Rates for the World, by Country: 1985
19	Figure 18.	Trends in Infant Mortality and Birth Rates, for Selected Regions: 1950 to 1985
21		**Urbanization and Density**
21	Figure 19.	Percent Urban for Selected Countries and Years
22	Figure 20.	Cities With 2 Million or More Population: 1950, 1985, and 2000
23	Figure 21.	Density of Selected Countries: 1985
24	Figure 22.	Population of the 10 Largest Cities in the World: 1985 and 2000
25		**Aging**
25	Figure 23.	Percent of Population Over Age 65 Years, for Selected Countries: 1985, 2005, and 2025

Tables

Page		
27	Table 1.	World Population and Average Annual Rates of Growth, by Region and Level of Development: 1950 to 2000
28	Table 2.	Absolute Population Change and Absolute Change in Growth Rate for the 50 Largest Countries, in Rank Order: Between 1975 and 1985
29	Table 3.	Projected Population, Vital Rates, and Density, by Country: 1985
34	Table 4.	Population and Average Annual Rates of Growth, by Country: 1980 to 2000
44	Table 5.	Percent of Married Women Ages 15 to 44 Years Currently Using Contraception, by Country: Selected Years Since 1963
47	Table 6.	Average Number of Children Born to Women (Total Fertility Rate) for Selected Countries: 1970 to 2000
48	Table 7.	Fertility Rates, by Age, for Selected Countries: 1985
49	Table 8.	Infant Mortality Rates, for Selected Countries: 1970 to 2000
50	Table 9.	Literacy and Contraceptive Use, for Selected Countries: Latest Available Year
50	Table 10.	Percent Literate Age 10 Years Old and Over, by Sex, for Selected Countries and Years
50	Table 11.	Percent Urban for Selected Countries and Years
51	Table 12.	Population and Average Annual Rates of Growth for Cities With 2 Million or More Population in 1985 Rank Order: 1985 to 2000
52	Table 13.	Percent of Total Population Over Age 65 Years, for Selected Countries: 1985, 2005, and 2025

Introduction

The population profile of the world has changed substantially in the last 35 years. The world's population has almost doubled; our annual growth rate surged from 1950 to 1964 and now has returned almost to the rate in 1950. There is, however, an enormous inertia in population dynamics. Although our population growth rate has slowed markedly in recent years, more people are expected to be added to the world's population every year through the end of this century. Our future fertility rates will be the major determinant of how large these annual increments to our world will be.

Increasing numbers of us are living in urban areas today than in the past. The continued urbanization of the world will challenge our national planners to provide urban services to almost 50 percent of the world's population in the year 2000. But, our urbanization will also make it easier to distribute public goods, such as health and education, more broadly.

We will also continue to live longer than any of our ancestors, including our parents. Our mortality rates are plummeting; our life expectancy increasing; and our societies aging. Our longer life expectancies may cause new demands for services, but our longevity is one of the major accomplishments of the twentieth century.

This report presents summary demographic data for 205 countries and territories of the world with a population of at least 5,000 in 1985; and estimates and projections for the world and its regions. Of the 205 countries and territories, 160 are classified as developing and 45 as developed. These data are presented for use by U.S. and foreign government agencies, foreign missions, private organizations, businesses, universities, researchers, students, and others with a requirement for a consistent body of recent international population statistics.

The staff of the Center for International Research has collected the most recent official and unofficial data for the 205 countries of the world. The primary sources of the statistical data analyzed in this report are cenuses, surveys, and vital registration systems. Population registers, various types of administrative systems, and official estimates also provide some of the data used in deriving the estimates and projections. Most of these estimates and projections are maintained on a computerized system, the International Data Base (IDB), created by the Center for International Research.

There are vast differences in both the quantity and the quality of statistics reported by the various countries. Furthermore, in spite of international recommendations, such as those provided by the United Nations, for the standardization of concepts and definitions pertaining to data collected in censuses and surveys, there are still wide discrepancies in data collection practices because of legitimate differences of what is appropriate in the varying cultural contexts. As a result, any attempt to compile standard data across countries requires consideration about whether and how the reported data should be analyzed, so as to achieve comparability.

The demographic data in this report are based on statistics as reported by the country, as adjusted by other researchers, or as derived by the Census Bureau staffs applying various indirect demographic techniques to incomplete data. All data have been evaluated by the Census Bureau analysts and have been judged to be as representative as possible of the true situation. These data are internally consistent for a given country and are consistent with other facts that are known about the country.

These data have also been checked for external consistency. They have been compared to data for other countries in the same region or subregion, and to those elsewhere at approximately the same level of economic and social development.

In general, information for this publication was obtained from materials available as of August 1985. This report replaces those previously issued in this publication series and it should not be used in conjunction with the earlier reports to derive time series of vital rates or other measures presented.

The information in this publication represents only a fraction of the information that is available at the Center for International Research. Published documents for most of the countries are available at the Bureau of the Census library, and many unpublished documents and computer printouts are included in the data files of the Center for International Research. In addition, the Center staff maintains a regular correspondence with many other persons doing international demographic research, both in this country and abroad. Access to these data, as well as to the detailed notes describing the derivation of any of the estimates published in this volume, is available by addressing specific questions to the Chief, Center for International Research, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233. Comments on the estimates are invited.

World Population Trends

	1985
Total population	4,865,141,968
Births	128,976,810
Deaths	50,658,994
Absolute population increase	78,317,816
Growth rate (percent)	1.6

World's Population of 4.9 Billion in 1985 Almost Double Its Population in 1950

In 1950, the world's population was 2.6 billion and growing at an annual rate of 1.5 percent. The annual rate accelerated until 1964 and then began to slow. In 1985, the world's population grew at almost the same rate as in 1950, but the number of people who were added to the world in 1985 was 79 million compared to 38 million in 1950.

By Year 2000, World's Population Expected To Be 27 Percent Greater

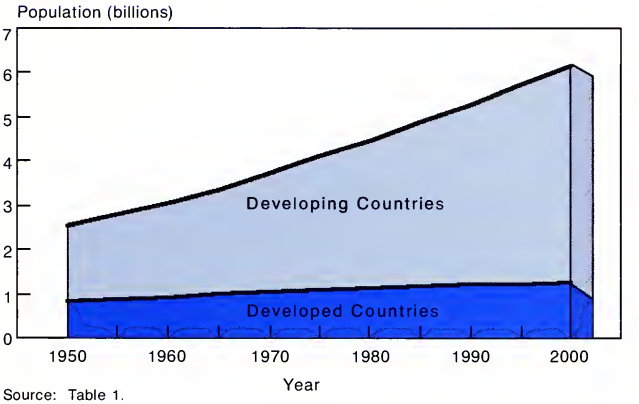
The world's population is expected to be 6.2 billion by the year 2000, despite an expected decrease in the growth rate. Approximately four persons were born each second in 1985; this is expected to increase slightly to four and one-half births per second by the year 2000.

Fertility and Mortality Rates Declining World Over

Both fertility and mortality rates will be lower in 2000 than they are today; but the world's population will still be growing. The world's population will be better educated, more urbanized, and older than we are today. World trends, however, obscure the dramatic differences in population trends of developed and developing countries.

Figure 1.

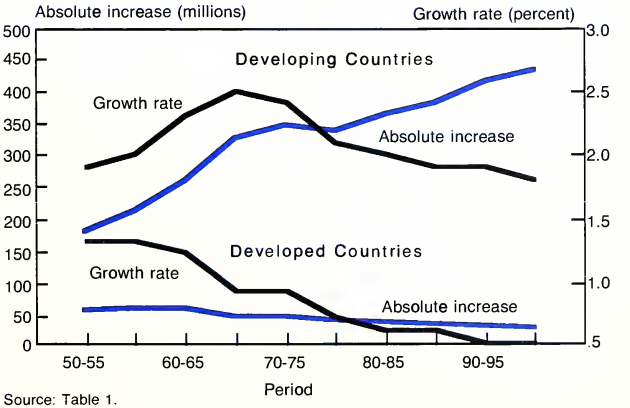
Midyear Population, by Level of Development: 1950 to 2000



Source: Table 1.

Figure 2.

Absolute Population Increase and Average Annual Rates of Growth, by Level of Development: 1950 to 2000



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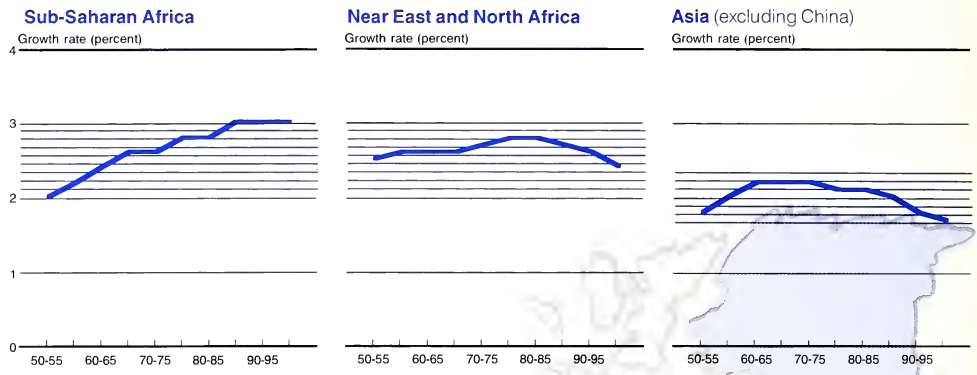
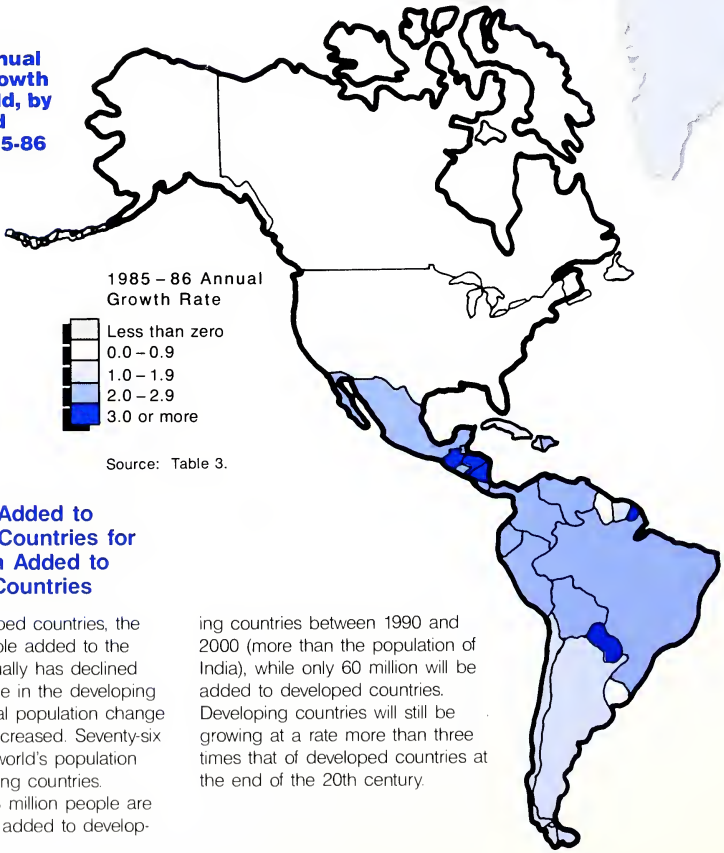


Figure 3.
Average Annual Rates of Growth for the World, by Country and Region: 1985-86



Source: Table 3.

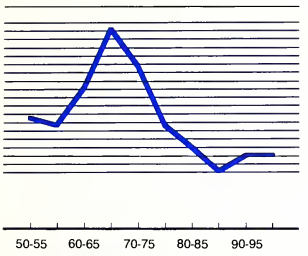
Ten People Added to Developing Countries for Each Person Added to Developed Countries

In the developed countries, the number of people added to the population annually has declined since 1960, while in the developing countries, annual population change has generally increased. Seventy-six percent of the world's population lives in developing countries.

A total of 828 million people are expected to be added to developing countries between 1990 and 2000 (more than the population of India), while only 60 million will be added to developed countries. Developing countries will still be growing at a rate more than three times that of developed countries at the end of the 20th century.

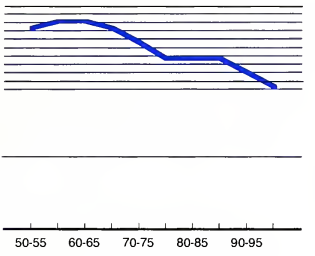
China

Growth rate (percent)



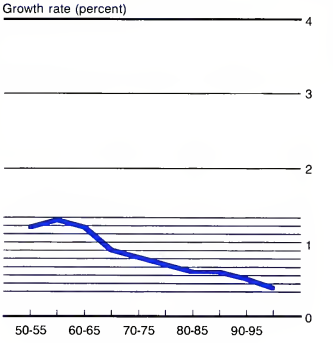
Latin America

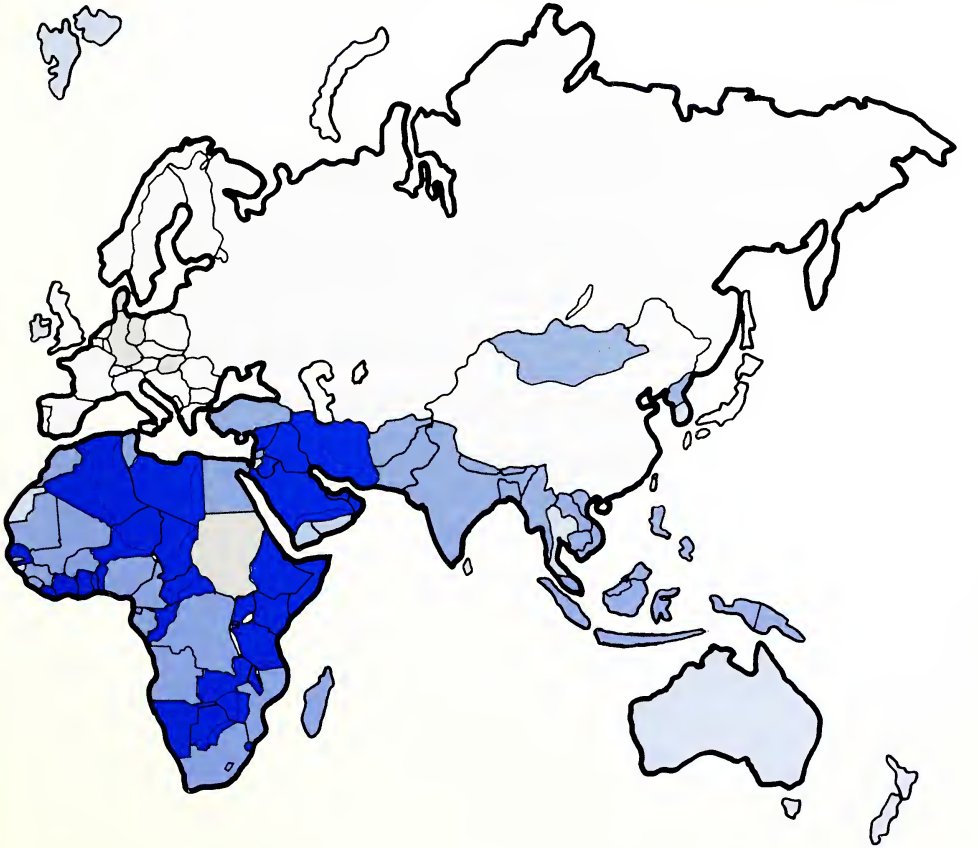
Growth rate (percent)



N. America, Europe, and Soviet Union

Growth rate (percent)





Growth Rate in China Lower Than Other Developing Countries

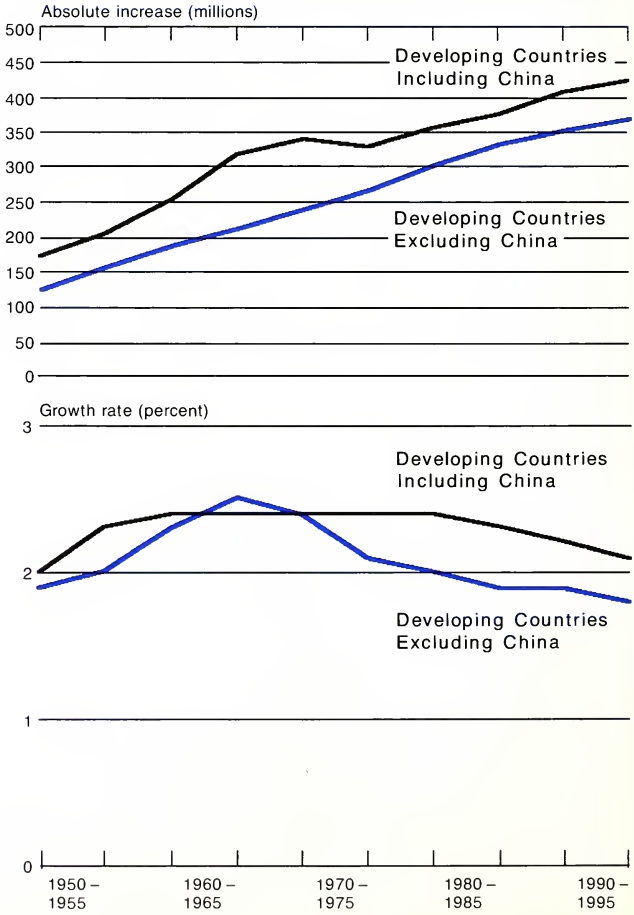
Because China's population is such a large proportion of the total population in developing countries, its rate of growth tends to influence the trends for these countries. The average annual growth rate for developing countries increases considerably (from 1.9 to 2.4 percent) when China, with its relatively low growth rate (0.8 percent), is excluded from developing country trends.

Almost Half of World's Population Live in Four Countries

Today, the four most populated countries are China, India, the Soviet Union, and the United States. By the year 2035, Nigeria may surpass the population of both the United States and the Soviet Union to become the third largest country in the world. Almost three-fourths of the world's population live in the 20 largest countries. Of these 20 countries, 13 are in the developing world and all of them, except China, have annual growth rates double those of the developed countries. However, eight of these developing countries have population growth rates today that are lower than they were 10 years ago.

Figure 4.

Absolute Population Increase and Average Annual Rates of Growth, for Developing Countries and Developing Countries Excluding China: 1950 to 2000



Regional Population Trends

	Population, 1985 (millions)	Growth rate, 1985 (percent)
Sub-Saharan Africa	438	3.0
Near East & N. Africa	301	2.7
Asia	2,658	1.5
Latin America	410	2.3
North America	264	0.9
Europe/Soviet Union	769	0.5
Oceania	24	1.2

Sub-Saharan Africa's Growth Rate of 3.0 Percent Twice Growth Rate of Rest of World

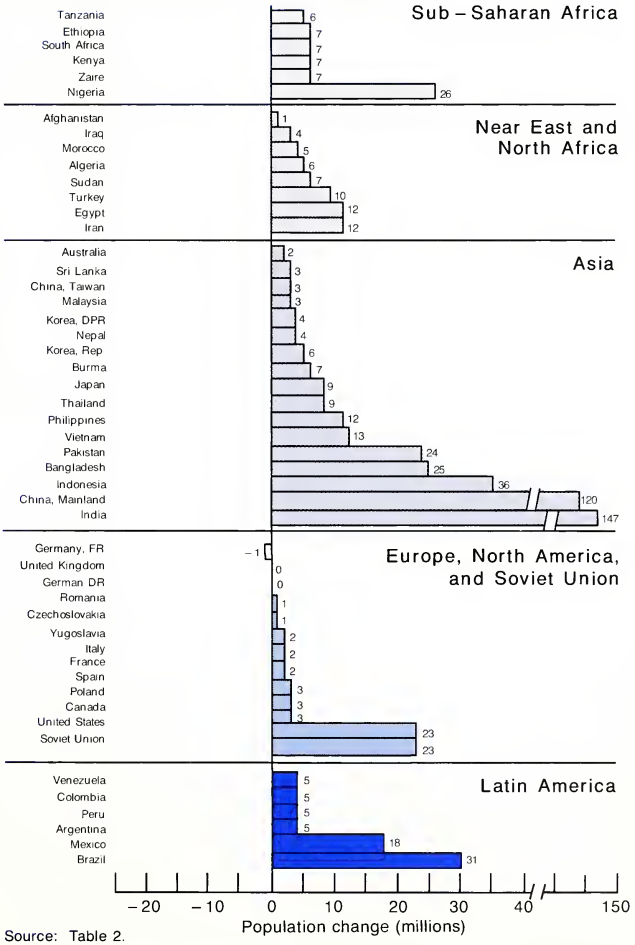
Since the late 1970's, Sub-Saharan Africa has generally had the highest population growth rate of any region in the world. It is estimated to have increased steadily from 2.1 percent annually in the 1950-60 period to 3.0 percent in the 1985-86 period. The Sub-Saharan African share of world population will increase from 9 percent in 1985 to an expected 11 percent by the year 2000. Growth rates of 3.0 percent or more mean that the population doubles every 23 years. This is likely to happen in countries such as Botswana, Ghana, Kenya, and Nigeria.

Sub-Saharan Africa's birth rate of 46 per 1,000 population is the highest in the world and 51 percent higher than the average for developing countries as a whole. Sub-Saharan Africa also has the highest death rate of any region in the world.

Sub-Saharan African countries are small to moderate in population size. Nigeria, with an estimated 103 million people, is the only Sub-Saharan African country among the world's 35 most populated nations. Nigeria's population is expected to double by 2009, triple by 2024, and

Figure 5.

Absolute Population Change for 50 Largest Countries: 1975 to 1985



Source: Table 2.

quadruple by 2035, adding a total of 312 million people to the world's population in 50 years.

Near East and North Africa's Growth Rates Second Highest Among Developing Regions

Growth rates in the Near East and North Africa have been only slightly lower than those of Sub-Saharan Africa since the late 1970's, making it the second fastest growing region. In 1985, this region had an estimated population of 301 million, approximately 8 percent of the developing world. By 2000, the population is expected to be 443 million, increasing slightly its share of the developing world.

Birth rates in the Near East and North Africa parallel those of Sub-Saharan Africa, although they are slightly lower. This region's birth rate of 40 per 1,000 population is the second highest in the world and 33 percent higher than average for developing countries as a whole. Death rates (12 per 1,000 population for the region in 1985) are significantly lower than in Sub-Saharan Africa, and in fact, are similar to those in many developed countries.

Eight countries in the Near East and North Africa (31 percent of all the countries in the region) are among the world's 50 largest countries. Egypt, Iran, and Turkey are ranked among the top 25 most populated countries.

One of Every Two People Live in Asia

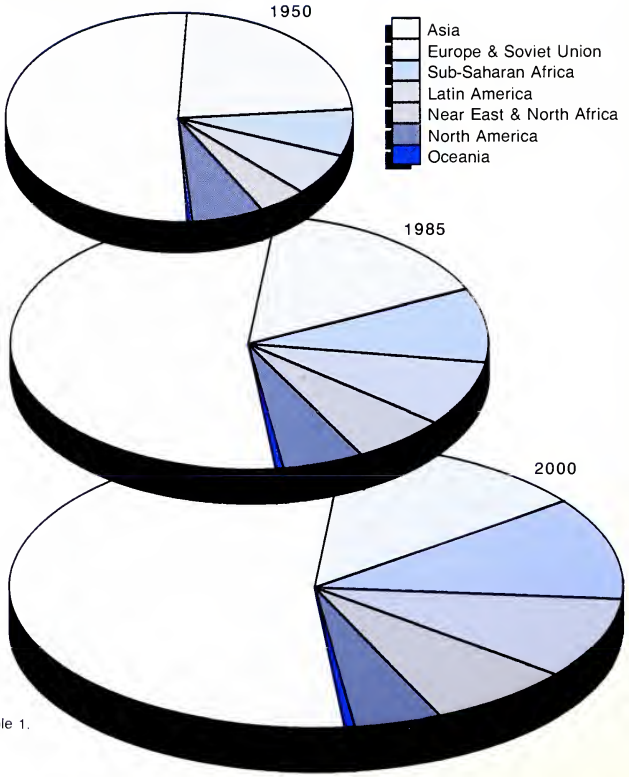
In 1985, Asia had an estimated total population of 2.7 billion, a figure larger than the entire world population in 1950. Today, Asia's people constitute nearly 55 percent of the world population and 69 percent of those living in developing countries. Six of the world's ten most populous countries are in Asia, including the largest two, China and India.

The birth rate in Asia (25 per 1,000 population) is below the world average. The death rate is average compared with the rest of the world. The population growth rate in Asia is the lowest among the developing regions (except for Oceania); it has declined from a rate of 2.2 percent in 1960-70 to about 1.7 percent in 1980-85. In spite of its moderate population growth rate, more than half of the world's annual population increase takes place in Asia.

Much of the recent reduction in the Asian population growth rate is due to the decline in China. China's growth rate fell dramatically from a peak of 2.7 percent in 1965-70 to an average of only 0.8 percent

Figure 6.

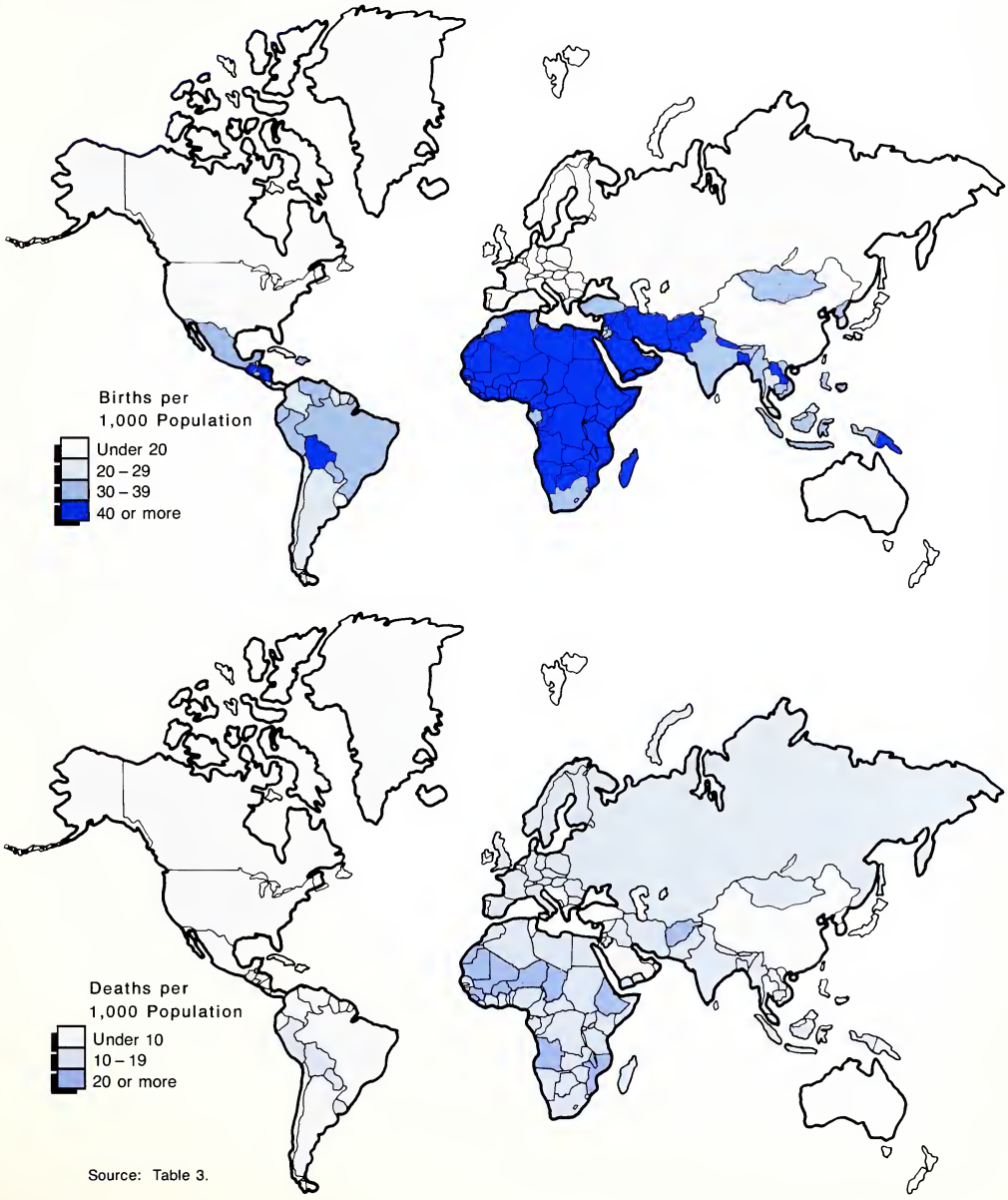
Population of the World, by Region: 1950, 1985, and 2000



Source: Table 1.

Figure 7.

Birth and Death Rates for the World, by Country: 1985



Source: Table 3.

during 1985. Nevertheless, because of the large population base of approximately 1 billion people, one in six of the world's births still occur in China.

Growth rates in other Asian countries also have been declining, and the decline is expected to continue at an accelerating rate.

Latin America's Growth Rate Almost Four Times That of Developed World but Steadily Dropping

Latin America's annual growth rate was 50 percent higher than Asia's in 1985. Between 1950 and 1970, its population grew faster than that of any other region. However, since 1950 Latin America's share of the world population increased only slightly. The growth rate of 2.7 percent in 1950-60 remained stable until around 1970 and then dropped to an estimated 2.3 percent during 1975-80. By the year 2000, the population growth rate should be considerably lower than it is today if present trends continue.

Latin America's birth rate is almost the same as the average for developing countries as a whole, while the region's death rate is among the lowest in the world. The disparity of birth rates within Latin America is greater than in any other region of the world. Many Caribbean countries have birth rates approaching the level in developed countries, while countries in Central and South America are at a much higher level (closer to those in Asia). The rate of population growth in Latin America remains above the average for all developing countries and substantially above the world rate of 1.6 percent in 1985.

Only 21 Percent of World Population Live in North America, Europe, and Soviet Union, and Percentage Will Continue to Decline

The lowest rates of population growth between 1950 and 1985 occurred in the developed regions of North America, Europe, and the Soviet Union. Characterized by low fertility and low mortality, this combined area's growth rate has decreased from 1.2 percent in 1950 to 0.6 percent in 1985. Its share of the world population declined from about one-third in 1950 to one-fifth in 1985.

Population Decreasing in Some Developed Countries

There are several European countries whose population is decreasing. These countries include the Federal Republic of Germany, Denmark, Austria, and Hungary. If current fertility trends continue, other European countries also may experience a decline in population during the first half of the next century.

Fertility

	Birth rate per 1,000 population 1985
Sub-Saharan Africa	46
Near East and N. Africa	40
Asia	25
Latin America	31
North America	16
Europe/Soviet Union	15
Oceania	21

World's Birth Rate Decreased by 20 Percent Since 1970

Birth rates in Asia have dropped more than in all other regions in the world since 1970. Rates vary from 15 per 1,000 population in Europe and the Soviet Union to 46 per 1,000 in Sub-Saharan Africa.

Birth rates declined in developing countries almost twice as fast as in developed countries. China alone, with one-fourth of the world's population, was responsible for a third or more of the decrease in fertility in developing areas. Chinese fertility fell sharply between 1950 and 1980.

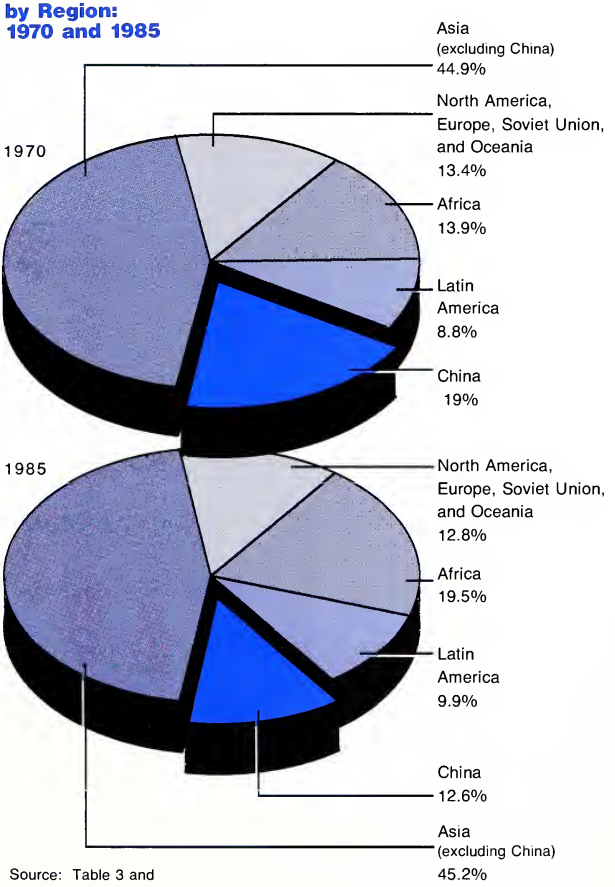
Declines in Fertility Evident in Developing World Since 1970

Fertility is declining in many Asian countries, but levels vary considerably among countries. Long-term declines have brought the birth rate down in the Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka, Thailand, and Indonesia. More recently, fertility also began to fall in India, but it remains at high levels on the rest of the Indian subcontinent. In Bangladesh, Nepal, and Pakistan, fertility has declined only slightly or not at all, and total fertility in these countries still averages six or seven children per woman.

The trend in Latin America is determined primarily by trends in South America, whose 13 countries

Figure 8.

Percent of Births, by Region: 1970 and 1985



Source: Table 3 and U.S. Bureau of the Census, unpublished tables.

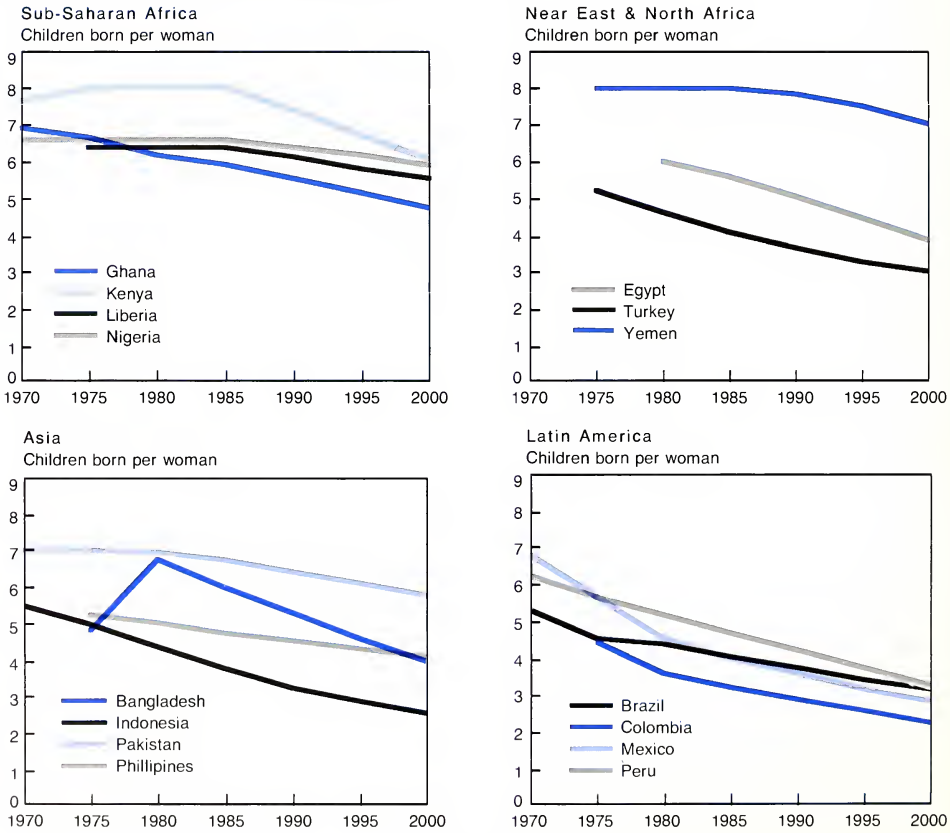
constitute about 60 percent of the total population in Latin America. Significant fertility declines in Brazil and Colombia contributed heavily to a decrease in the rate of population growth in the region. Fertility also declined in Venezuela and Peru. In most countries, family planning practices are supported by government policies, with programs in various stages of implementation. Overall, fertility levels in this region are moderate to low compared with other developing regions.

In contrast to many developing countries in other regions, most Sub-Saharan African countries have not experienced declines in fertility. Fertility levels in Sub-Saharan Africa are the highest in the world, with total fertility rates averaging over six children per woman during the past 30 years. In the early 1980's, women had an average of eight children in Kenya and seven in Senegal; however, these high rates are expected to decline in the near future.

On the average, fertility rates in the Near East and North Africa are lower than in Sub-Saharan Africa, although Yemen (Sanaa) has rates approaching those in Kenya. Turkey and Egypt both have had declines in fertility since 1975. Fertility levels in this region range from five

Figure 9.

Average Number of Children Born to Women, for Selected Countries: 1970 to 2000



Source: Table 6.

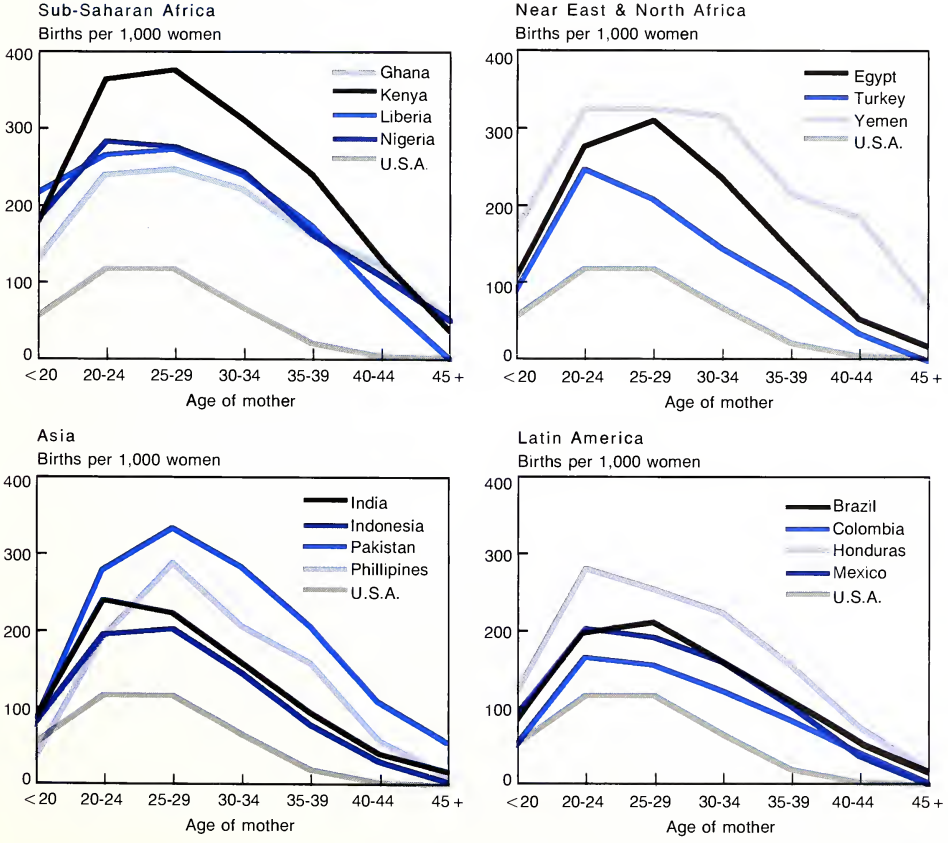
children per woman in Morocco and Tunisia to eight children per woman in Yemen (Sanaa).

Average Number of Children a Woman Has Ranges from 1.9 in United States to 8 in Kenya

In the early 1800's, White women in the United States had an average of seven children during their lifetime. The number has decreased steadily since then (except for the "baby boom" period) to an average of 1.9 children per woman. Women in a number of Sub-Saharan African countries have the same number of children that U.S. women used to have (in Kenya, women have eight children). However, women in some Sub-Saharan African countries have just begun to reduce their average number of children.

Most women in other developing regions already have considerably fewer children than do the women in Sub-Saharan Africa. Reduction in the total number of children per woman began in the 1970's and is expected to continue over the next few decades.

Figure 10.
Fertility Rates, by Age, for Selected Countries: 1985



Source: Table 7.

Fertility Falls Below Level of Replacement in Some Developed Countries

During the mid-1970's, fertility began to fall below the level of replacement in some developed countries, and in many countries has remained there. Canada, the United States, and Germany (East and West) have fertility rates under 2.0 births per woman. However, actual population size did not begin to decrease until recently in some of these countries, because most countries of the world experienced an increase in their fertility rate after World War II. As a result, there was a large number of women of childbearing age in the 1970's. Even with low fertility per woman, the actual number of births per year continued to outnumber deaths.

Fertility Varies Considerably by Age of Mother in Different Regions of World

Most births throughout the world occur to women in their 20's. Relatively high fertility rates are also found in the 30 to 34 age group in developing countries; and over time, the largest declines in fertility tend to occur to women in the 30 to 34 age group.

Use of Contraception

	Percent of women using contraception
Egypt, 1984	32
Nigeria, 1981	6
Indonesia, 1980	27
India, 1984	26
Bangladesh, 1983	19
Mexico, 1982	48
Colombia, 1984	55
Thailand, 1984	65
United States, 1982	68

About 45 Percent of Married Women in World Practice Contraception

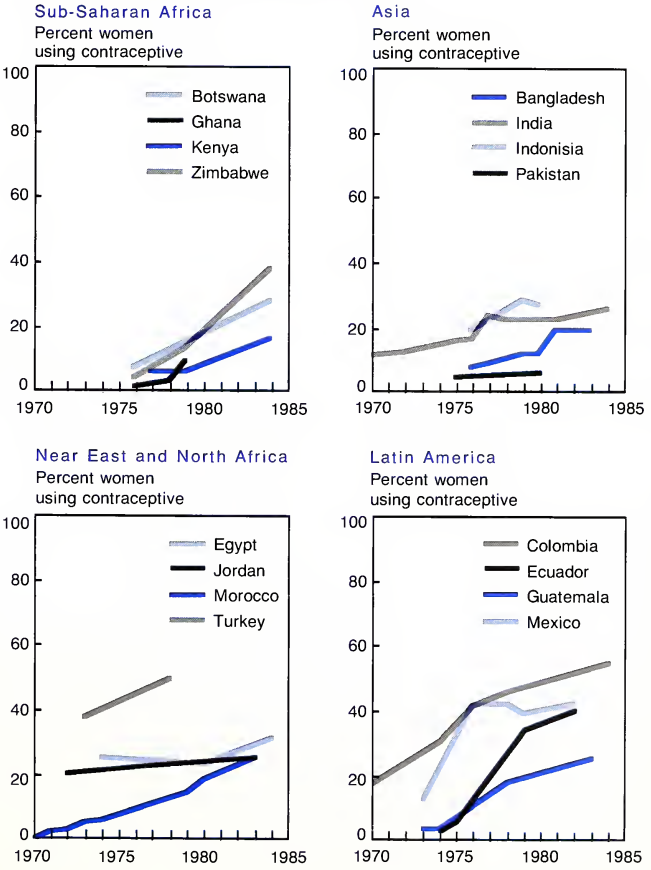
In the early 1980's, married women between 15 and 49 years of age practicing contraception were estimated to be 38 percent for developing countries and 68 percent for developed countries. Estimates of contraceptive prevalence range from approximately 50 percent to over 90 percent in developed countries and from less than 1 percent to over 70 percent in developing countries.

Contraceptive Use Doubled in Many Countries Since 1970

Data for countries that have had two or more surveys suggest that contraceptive use has increased in every region over time. Developing countries with particularly rapid increases in contraceptive use include Ecuador and Mexico in Latin America, Indonesia and Thailand in Asia, Botswana and Zimbabwe in Sub-Saharan Africa, and Morocco and Turkey in the Near East and North Africa. Increased contraceptive use means that couples throughout the world will be more likely to have the number of children they want. Contraceptive use allows couples to space their children, which could lead to a decrease in family size and an increase in family welfare.

Figure 11.

Trends in Contraceptive Use for Selected Countries and Years



Source: Table 5.

Contraceptive Prevalence Varies Widely Among Developing Countries

In Sub-Saharan Africa, very few women practice contraception. Only four countries are reported to have prevalence rates exceeding 25 percent of married women (Botswana, Mauritius, South Africa, and Zimbabwe). Most other countries have less than 10 percent of married women practicing contraception.

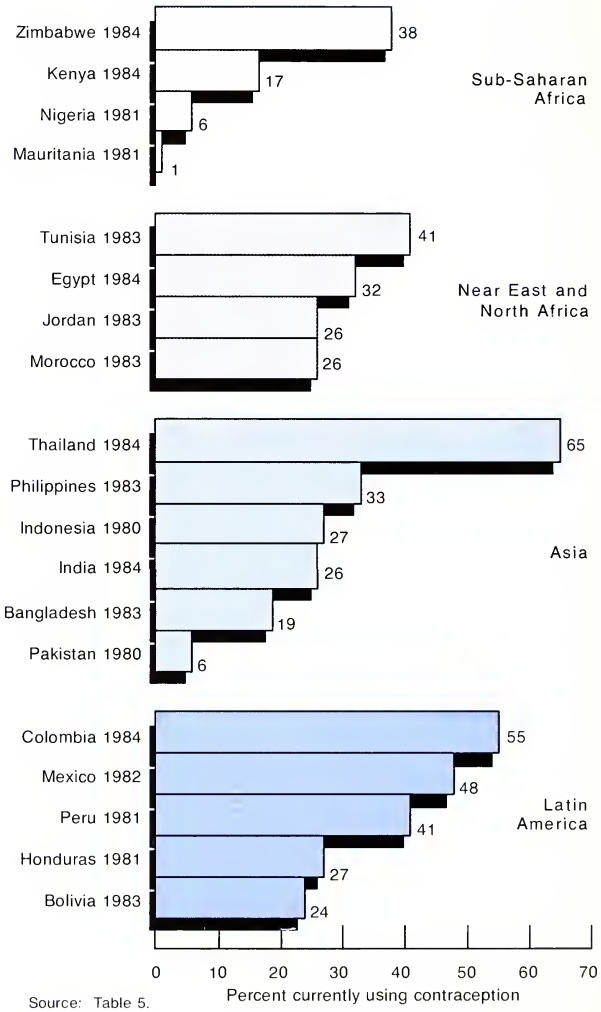
In the Near East and North Africa, prevalence rates are generally higher than in Sub-Saharan Africa, but lower than in Asia or Latin America. Almost one-fourth of the countries in the Near East and North Africa are reported to have rates exceeding 25 percent of married women.

Asia has the largest number of women practicing contraception in the developing regions. Almost one-half of Asia's countries have reported prevalence rates of 25 percent or more. Asian countries have the widest range of prevalence rates of any region. Seventy percent or more of married women in China, Hong Kong, Singapore, and Taiwan were practicing contraception in the early 1980's, while less than 10 percent were practicing in Nepal and Pakistan.

Contraceptive prevalence in Latin America is lower than that in East Asia (China, Korea, and Hong

Figure 12.

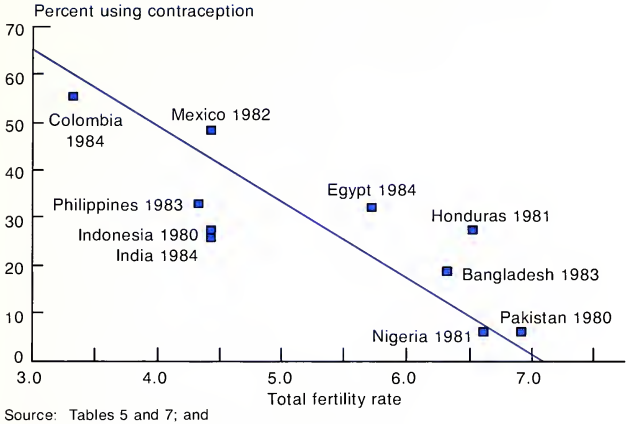
Contraceptive Prevalence for Selected Countries and Years



Source: Table 5.

Figure 13.

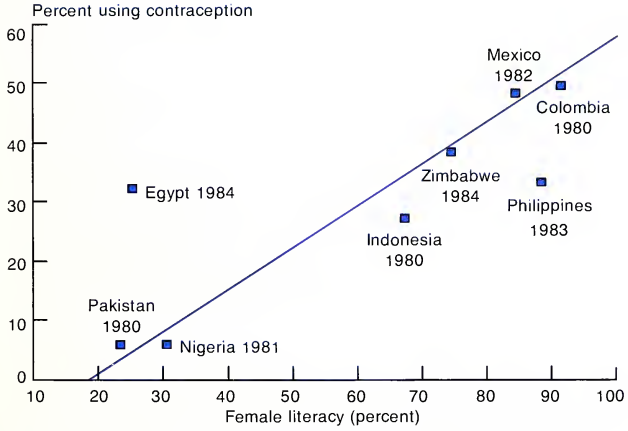
Fertility and Contraceptive Use for Selected Countries and Years



Source: Tables 5 and 7; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, unpublished tables.

Figure 14.

Literacy and Contraceptive Use for Selected Countries and Years



Source: Table 9.

Note: The percent literate for women refers to women ages 15 to 44 years of age as reported in the latest survey or census.

Kong), but is higher than in other developing regions. Over half of the countries in Latin America report prevalence rates exceeding 25 percent of married women; many countries have rates over 50 percent.

Contraception Lowers Fertility

Women who practice contraception tend to have fewer children during their lifetime than those who do not. Women in Liberia and Nigeria have very low levels of contraceptive use and very high fertility rates. Women in Mexico, Indonesia, and Colombia have very high prevalence rates and relatively low fertility rates.

Literacy Associated With Contraception

Women who are well educated tend to practice contraception more and have fewer children than women who have little or no education. Women who have more education also tend to have healthier babies and therefore lower infant mortality rates. Hence, education of women is very important in determining future fertility trends.

Literacy

	Percent literate	
	Male	Female
Burundi, 1979	35	16
Ethiopia, 1981	25	7
Tunisia, 1980	66	39
Morocco, 1982	49	22
Brazil, 1980	69	67
Mexico, 1980	86	79
India, 1981	53	28
Pakistan, 1981	35	16

Literacy Rate of Women Significantly Less Than That of Men in Most Developing Countries

In Sub-Saharan Africa, as in much of the developing world, women, especially rural women, have scant opportunity to learn to read and write. Literacy rates remain below those of other regions with generally less than 20 percent of women and less than 75 percent of men being able to read or write.

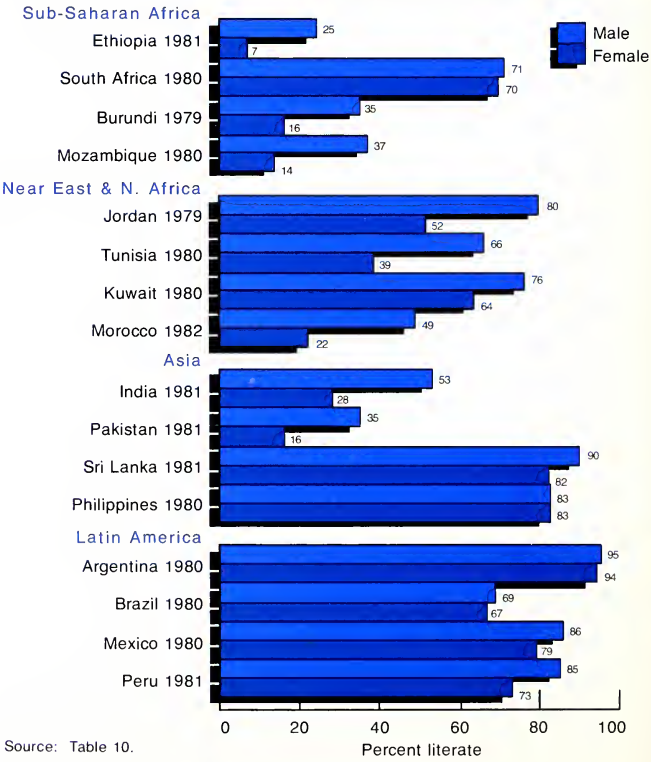
Many countries in the Near East and North Africa have literacy rates for men comparable to those in East Asia, although there is much variability among countries. Literacy rates for women in the Near East and North Africa generally are at a lower level than those for women in East Asia. In Jordan, half of the women and three-fourths of the men are able to read and write, whereas in Morocco, less than one-fourth of the women and only half of the men are literate.

The classic pattern of literacy in developing countries is seen again in Asia, that is, female literacy rates lower than male literacy rates, although actual levels are higher than in Sub-Saharan Africa. Even so, literacy rates in Asia are highly variable, with the Philippines having rates for men and women of 83 percent and Pakistan having rates of 35 percent for men and only 16 percent for women.

Literacy rates are high throughout Latin America. Although women generally have lower levels of literacy than men, gender differences are small in most Latin American countries. Latin American women rank among those women with the highest literacy rates in developing regions. More than two-thirds of both men and women are literate.

Figure 15.

Percent Literate, by Sex, for Selected Countries and Years



Source: Table 10.

Infant Mortality

	Infant deaths per 1,000 live births, 1985
Sub-Saharan Africa	123
Near East and N. Africa	100
Asia	83
Latin America	57
North America	10
Europe/Soviet Union	21
Oceania	35

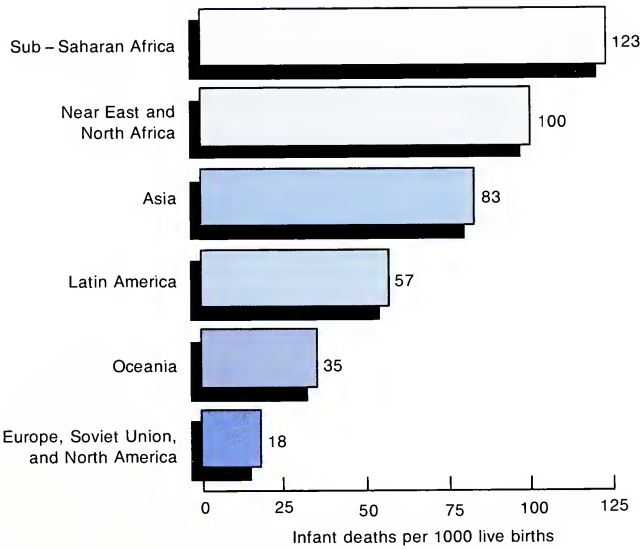
Infant Mortality Rates Decreased Faster Than Birth Rates Since 1970

Decreases in mortality rates, especially infant mortality, have generally occurred faster than have decreases in birth rates over the past 20 years. Most developing regions have experienced almost a 25 percent decline in infant mortality rates since 1970 and developed regions almost twice that rate. Many developing countries established family planning programs to encourage a reduction in fertility. These programs, along with maternal and child health programs, have contributed to declines in infant mortality, as well as in fertility.

Over 12 Percent of Babies Born in Sub-Saharan Africa Die Before Age 1 Year

Infant mortality levels in Sub-Saharan Africa are exceptionally high and are likely to remain high for the next 15 years. Infant mortality rates for most Sub-Saharan African countries are still over 100 deaths per 1,000 live births, and 10 countries have rates exceeding 150 deaths per 1,000 live births. Sub-Saharan African countries averaged 123 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1985. A recent emphasis on the improvement of maternal and child

Figure 16.
Infant Mortality Rates, by Region: 1985



Source: Table 3.

health will likely lead to a decline in infant mortality. High infant and child mortality rates often contribute to high fertility rates, because mothers know that some of their children may die.

Ten Percent of Babies Born in Near East and North Africa Die Before Age 1 Year

Infant mortality levels in the Near East and North Africa are also relatively high, averaging 100 deaths per 1,000 live births. Afghanistan has, by far, the highest infant mortality rate (182 per 1,000 live births), and Egypt, Iran, Sudan, Oman, and the Yemens have higher than average rates for this region. On the other hand, many countries have had quite successful maternal and child health programs and have reduced infant mortality rates dramatically since 1970. Tunisia's current infant mortality rate is 53 deaths per 1,000 live births.

Infant Mortality Rates Declined Significantly in Asia Since 1970

Aside from the Indian subcontinent, most of the countries in Asia have infant mortality rates well below 75 per 1,000 live births; and six countries (Brunei, Hong Kong, Macau, Malaysia, China, and Singapore) have levels comparable to those in Japan and other developed countries. Indonesia and India have similar patterns of infant mortality. These two countries had relatively high rates of infant mortality until the mid-1970's, when mortality began to decline. Pakistan's rate of infant mortality has declined at a much slower rate and is expected to remain above 100 deaths per 1,000 live births beyond the turn of the century.

Infant Mortality Rates in Latin America Lowest in Developing World

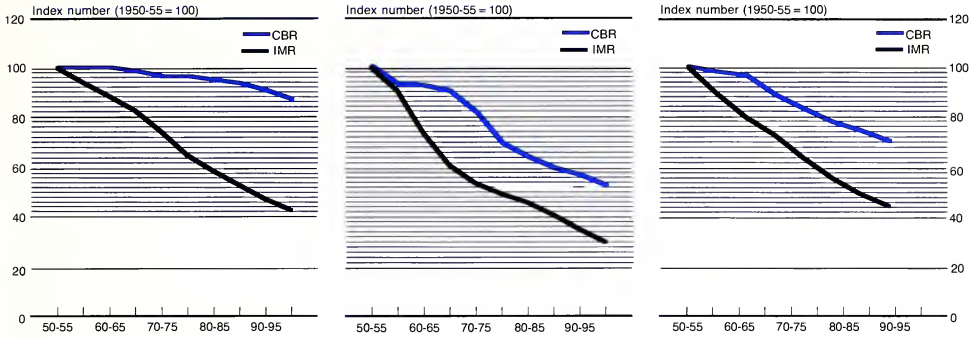
The infant mortality rate in Latin America dropped significantly between 1970 and 1985. Most of the decline has occurred since the late 1970's. Even those countries with higher rates tend to be moderate by developing world standards. Only two countries in the region, Bolivia and Haiti, have an infant mortality rate of more than 100. Brazil and Colombia had rates between 75 and 100 in the early 1970's; they have since declined to 64 and 62, respectively, probably because of early efforts in implementing maternal and child health programs. Infant mortality in these two countries is expected to decline to less than 50 deaths per 1,000 live births by the year 2000.

Figure 17.
Infant Mortality Rates for the World, by Country: 1985

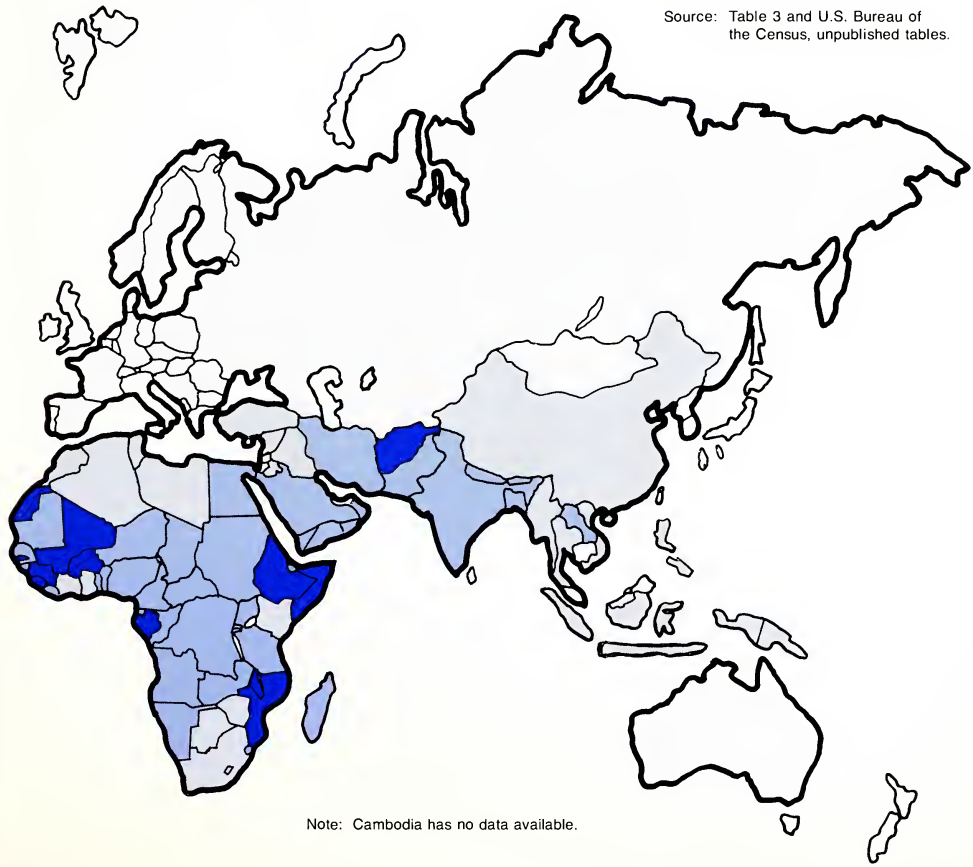
Source: Table 3.

Figure 18.

Trends in Infant Mortality and Birth Rates, for Selected Regions: 1950 to 1985



Source: Table 3 and U.S. Bureau of the Census, unpublished tables.



Note: Cambodia has no data available.

Infant Mortality Rates Lowest in North America and Europe

North America and Europe have very low infant mortality rates of 10 and 13 per 1,000 live births, respectively. The Soviet Union has a higher infant mortality rate of 31 per 1,000 live births. Infant mortality rates are continuing to decline in these countries as prenatal and perinatal care become more widespread.

Urbanization and Density

Rank	Population of five largest cities (thousands)
1 Tokyo-Yokahama	25,434
2 Mexico City	16,901
3 Sao Paulo	14,911
4 New York	14,598
5 Seoul	13,665

World's Population Urbanizing at Rapid Rate

Until recently, the world had been urbanizing slowly. In 1950, 29 percent of the total world population lived in urban areas; by 1985, that figure rose to 42 percent. By the year 2000, nearly half of the world's population is expected to live in urban areas: 40 percent in developing countries and 78 percent in developed countries[1].

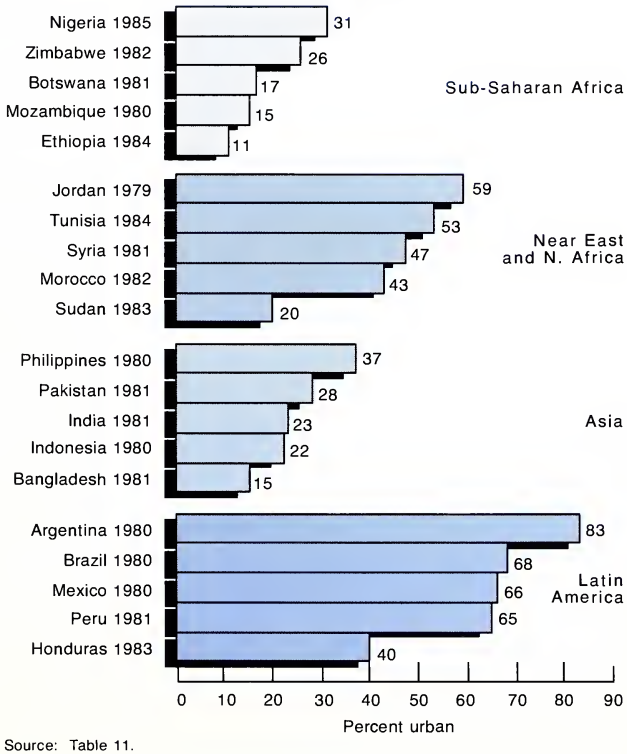
Africa Has Fastest Urbanization in World

Substantial differences exist in the rates of urbanization within developing countries. In 1950, Africa was about 15 percent urban, one of the least urbanized regions of the world. By 1985, it had increased to more than 30 percent urban. Over 40 percent of the population is expected to live in urban areas by the year 2000.

Twenty-eight Percent of Asian People Live in Urban Areas

In 1950, East Asia had an urban population of only 18 percent, but urbanization rose steadily and now the region is over 25 percent urban. Because China accounts for a majority of the total population of East Asia, its proportions are similar to those of the region as a whole. China was about 12 percent urban in 1950 and was 33 percent urban in 1985. Urbanization in South Asia increased from 16 percent urban in 1950 to 28 percent urban in 1985. The Near East and North Africa have over 55 percent of their population living in urban areas.

Figure 19.
Percent Urban for Selected Countries and Years

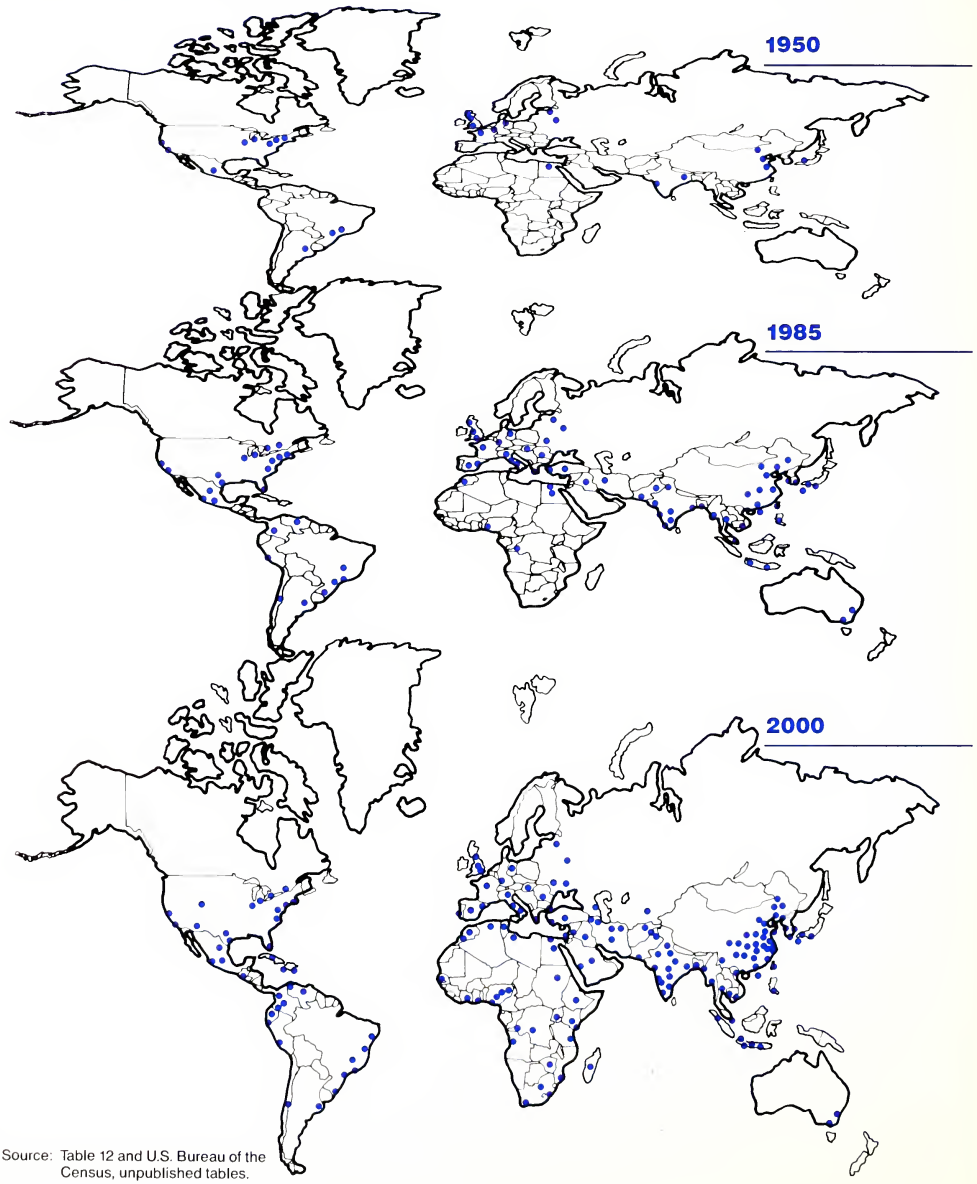


Source: Table 11.

[1]United Nations, 1985, *Estimates and Projections of Urban, Rural and City Populations, 1950-2025: The 1982 Assessment*, New York.

Figure 20.

Cities With 2 Million or More Population: 1950, 1985, and 2000



Source: Table 12 and U.S. Bureau of the Census, unpublished tables.

Almost 70 Percent of Latin America Urbanized

Latin America was 41 percent urban in 1950, the highest proportion among developing regions; this increased to almost 70 percent in 1985. Urbanization is likely to continue in Latin America, and about 75 percent of the population will live in urban areas by the year 2000.

Bangladesh One of Most Densely Populated Countries in World

Asia is the most densely populated region of the world. Bangladesh, with a density of 1,824 persons per square mile, is the most densely populated country in the world, except for seven small countries (less than 525,000 population) and two city states (Hong Kong and Singapore). The Republic of Korea also has a density of over 1,000 persons per square mile. Europe is the second most densely populated region. Sub-Saharan Africa, the Near East and North Africa, and Latin America all have a density level less than one-fourth that of Europe. Nigeria (250 persons per square mile) is the only large country in these regions approaching the density level of Europe.

Number of Cities With Over 2 Million People Will Double in Next 15 Years

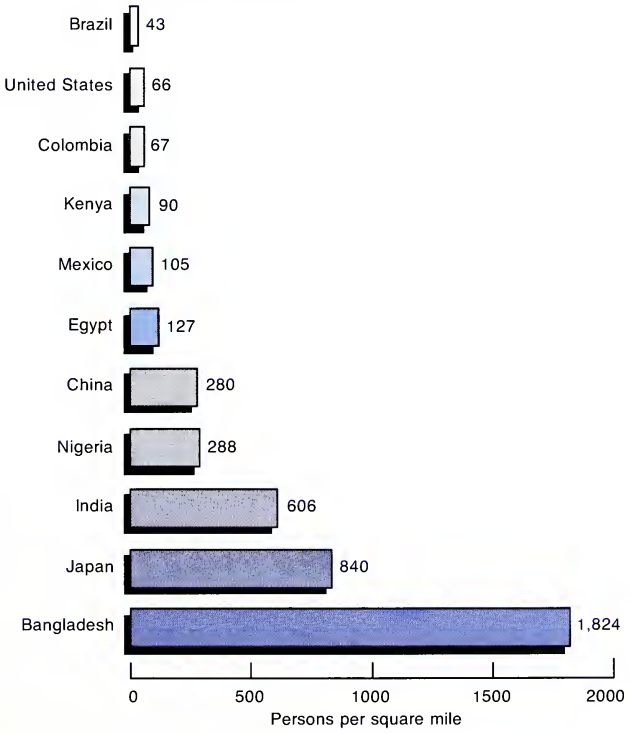
Huge metropolitan cities are a recent phenomenon. The first modern city to reach 2 million was London between 1830 and 1840. At the turn of the century, there were only four cities in the world with more than 2 million people. In 1985, there were 85 cities with populations over 2 million. By the year 2000, there will be an additional 85 cities with populations over 2 million.

The cities with the fastest growth rates at the present time are Lagos, Tehran, Bangalore, and Kinshasa with growth rates between 4.0 and 5.0 percent. In recent years, Mexico City's population grew by about 569,000 per year (3.7 percent), and Sao Paulo and Jakarta each have been growing by more than 3.5 percent annually during the past 5 years. In contrast, Tokyo's annual increase has been about 1.3 percent.

Ten Percent of World's Population Live in Cities With More Than 2 Million People

If all the people who live in cities of 2 million or more were put together, they would constitute a population twice that of the United States. The largest city is Tokyo-Yokohama in Japan, with more than 25 million people in 1985, the same

Figure 21.
Density of Selected Countries: 1985



Source: Table 3.

as Canada's entire population. Mexico City has a population of almost 17 million (almost the same number of people live in all of Venezuela). Third and fourth are Sao Paulo and New York with 14.9 and 14.6 million people, respectively. Seoul and Osaka-Kobe-Kyoto have 14 million people each.

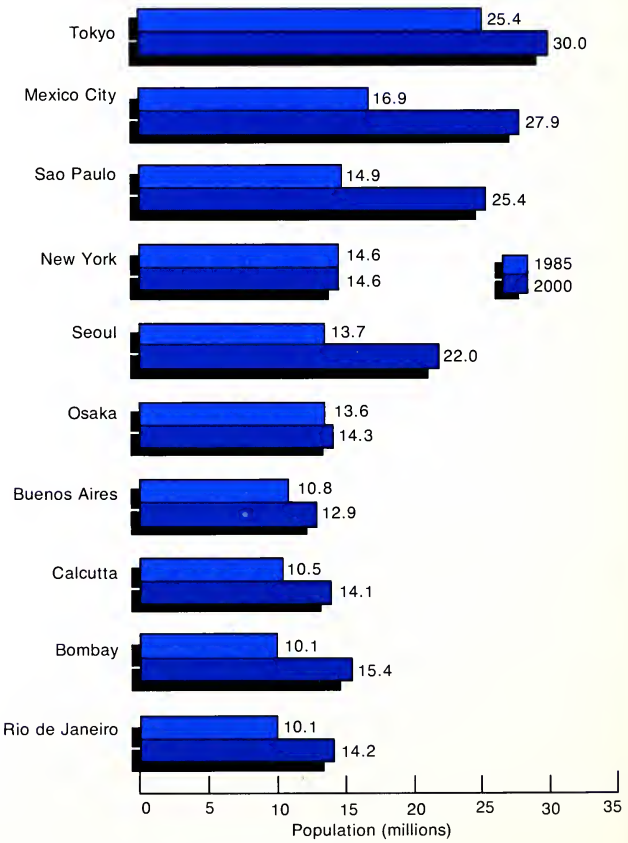
Tokyo-Yokohama Urban Area Largest in World; Mexico City Will Become Largest by 2005

For two decades, from 1950 to 1970, New York ranked first in population size in the world. By 1975 it was overtaken by Tokyo-Yokohama. Based on expected growth rates, Mexico City will pass Tokyo-Yokohama just beyond the turn of the century to become the largest city in the world.

The United States and Canada have 13 of the 85 largest cities, which are home to 23 percent of their combined populations. Among other developed countries, Melbourne and Sydney contain 40 percent of Australia's population; and London, Manchester, and Birmingham contain 28 percent of the United Kingdom's population. Among developing countries, the region that has the highest proportion of persons living in large cities is Latin America. Buenos Aires, Caracas, Lima, Mexico City, and Santiago all contain more than 15 percent of their respective country's population.

Figure 22.

Population of the 10 Largest Cities in the World: 1985 and 2000



Note: Cities are in rank order by 1985 population.
Source: Table 12.

Aging

	1985 Percent of population 65 years and over	2025 Percent of population 65 years and over
Japan	10	20
United States	12	20
China	5	13
Mexico	4	8
Philippines	3	8
India	4	10

Elderly Population Will Increase 46 Percent in Next 15 Years

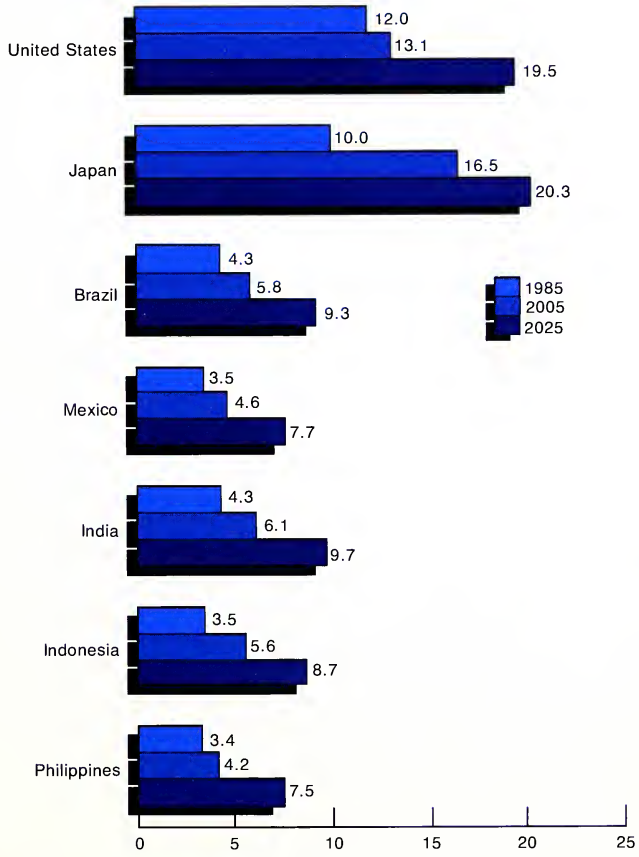
One of the most significant demographic facts affecting the world is the aging of its population. The number of elderly persons has grown and, for the next 50 years, will continue to grow more rapidly than the total population in most countries. At present, more than 286 million people in the world are 65 years of age or older, a figure that will increase to 418 million by the year 2000. The aging of the world is occurring because of the decline of previously high fertility rates and increases in life expectancy since 1950.

Elderly Proportion of Japan's Population Increasing Faster Than Any Other Country

The transformation of Japanese society to an aged society will be accomplished with a speed not previously experienced by any other country. By 2025, Japan's population will be among the most aged in the world. The elderly proportion of the population of several other countries (Brazil, Mexico, India, Indonesia, and the Philippines) will nearly double between 1985 and 2025.

Figure 23.

Percent of Population Over Age 65 Years, for Selected Countries: 1985, 2005, and 2025



Source: Table 13.

Elderly Population Likely To Be 13 Percent of Population in China by Middle of Next Century

The elderly are not yet a major share of the population in developing countries; but their numbers are large enough that they cannot be ignored in the future. China's "baby boom" population will be entering their elderly years in the first quarter of the next century creating a huge bulge in the older age groups. The proportion of the elderly population will more than double by 2025.

An aging population may make increasing demands on public sector programs and, therefore, is sometimes considered a potential problem. Yet, the aging of the world is also a major achievement. Longer life expectancies are associated with both better health conditions and higher literacy. The increasing number of elderly people in a country's population is often also associated with a decline in fertility rates.

While the future aging of the world will create new needs and demands, it will also be a signal of our successes and a new challenge for public policy makers.

Table 1. **World Population and Average Annual Rates of Growth, by Region and Level of Development: 1950 to 2000**

(Population in millions and may not add to totals due to rounding)

Region	Midyear population								
	1950	1960	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000
World	2,564	3,049	3,721	4,103	4,473	4,865	5,271	5,708	6,159
Developed	832	945	1,049	1,096	1,136	1,173	1,208	1,240	1,268
Developing	1,732	2,104	2,672	3,007	3,336	3,692	4,063	4,468	4,891
Sub-Saharan Africa	184	227	290	331	381	438	509	591	686
Near East and North Africa	120	154	200	228	262	301	345	393	443
Asia	1,344	1,596	1,997	2,231	2,441	2,658	2,868	3,093	3,322
Developed	84	94	104	112	117	121	124	127	129
Developing	1,260	1,502	1,892	2,120	2,324	2,538	2,744	2,966	3,192
Latin America	166	218	286	324	364	410	459	511	563
Northern America	166	199	226	239	252	264	276	287	296
Europe and Soviet Union	572	640	703	729	750	769	788	805	821
Oceania	12	16	19	21	23	24	26	27	29
Developed	10	13	15	17	18	19	20	21	22
Developing	2	3	4	4	5	5	6	7	7
Excluding Mainland China									
World	2,002	2,399	2,900	3,185	3,489	3,828	4,192	4,576	4,970
Developing	1,170	1,454	1,851	2,089	2,353	2,654	2,984	3,336	3,702
Asia	781	946	1,176	1,313	1,457	1,621	1,789	1,961	2,132
Developing	697	852	1,072	1,202	1,341	1,500	1,666	1,835	2,003

Region	Average annual rate of growth (percent)							
	1950-60	1960-70	1970-75	1975-80	1980-85	1985-90	1990-95	1995-00
World	1.7	2.0	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5
Developed	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5
Developing	1.9	2.4	2.4	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	2.1	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.0
Near East and North Africa	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.4
Asia	1.7	2.2	2.2	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.4
Developed	1.2	1.0	1.3	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.4
Developing	1.8	2.3	2.3	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.5
Latin America	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.1	1.9
Northern America	1.8	1.3	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.6
Europe and Soviet Union	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4
Oceania	2.3	2.1	1.9	1.3	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.1
Developed	2.2	1.9	1.7	1.0	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.8
Developing	2.3	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.9
Excluding Mainland China								
World	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7
Developing	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.1
Asia	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.7
Developing	2.0	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.8

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1985, unpublished work tables.

Table 2. **Absolute Population Change and Absolute Change in Growth Rate for the 50 Largest Countries, in Rank Order: Between 1975 and 1985**

Country	Population (000's) 1975	Population (000's) 1985	Absolute population change (millions)	Absolute change in growth rate
China, Mainland	917,899	1,037,588	120	-.83
India	621,022	767,681	147	-.03
Soviet Union	254,469	277,504	23	-.04
United States	215,973	238,631	23	-.02
Indonesia	137,500	173,103	36	-.31
Brazil	108,672	139,774	31	.07
Japan	111,573	120,731	9	-.52
Nigeria	77,109	102,783	26	-.46
Bangladesh	76,249	101,408	25	.55
Pakistan	74,712	99,199	24	.33
Mexico	61,456	79,662	18	-.23
Germany, FR	61,832	60,950	-1	.16
Vietnam	47,912	60,492	13	.00
Italy	55,572	57,116	2	-.29
Philippines	44,447	56,808	12	-.41
United Kingdom	56,215	56,423	0	.08
France	52,758	55,041	2	.00
Thailand	42,148	51,546	9	-.54
Turkey	40,530	50,661	10	-.07
Egypt	36,952	49,133	12	.69
Iran	33,379	45,191	12	.12
Korea, Rep.	36,669	42,643	6	-.13
Ethiopia	35,547	42,266	7	1.40
Spain	35,564	38,829	3	-.58
Poland	33,969	37,233	3	-.13
Burma	30,197	36,919	7	-.02
South Africa	25,470	32,465	7	-.09
Argentina	26,052	30,708	5	-.15
Zaire	23,209	30,505	7	-.17
Colombia	24,108	29,347	5	.02
Canada	22,727	25,386	3	-.38
Yugoslavia	21,347	23,124	2	-.26
Morocco	18,108	23,117	5	-.23
Sudan	16,050	22,972	7	-3.31
Romania	21,245	22,734	1	-.52
Algeria	16,142	22,107	6	.14
Tanzania	15,825	21,701	6	.14
Kenya	13,481	20,194	7	.29
Korea, DPR	15,853	20,082	4	-.23
Peru	15,161	19,698	5	-.13
China, Taiwan	16,122	19,338	3	-.66
Venezuela	12,665	17,317	5	-.82
Nepal	13,262	16,996	4	.08
Germany, FDR	16,850	16,686	0	.42
Sri Lanka	13,660	16,334	3	.19
Australia	13,771	15,629	2	.00
Iraq	11,118	15,507	4	-.08
Czechoslovakia	14,772	15,502	1	-.49
Malaysia	12,267	15,467	3	-.05
Afghanistan	14,132	15,056	1	-.15

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1985, unpublished work tables.

Table 3. **Projected Population, Vital Rates, and Density, by Country: 1985**

Region and country	Midyear population (000's)	Births per 1,000 population	Deaths per 1,000 population	Rate of growth 1985-86 (percent)	Infant deaths per 1,000 live births	Density (population per sq mile)
WORLD	4,865,142	27	10	1.6	80	93
Developed	1,173,257	15	10	0.6	17	53
Developing	3,691,885	30	11	1.9	90	122
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA	437,932	46	17	3.0	123	52
Angola	7,948	47	20	2.7	143	17
Benin	4,015	47	16	3.1	143	92
Botswana	1,068	45	12	3.3	63	5
Burkina	6,907	48	22	2.7	176	65
Burundi	4,673	45	17	2.8	115	435
Cameroon	9,737	44	17	2.8	128	53
Cape Verde	312	36	10	1.9	89	200
Central African Republic	2,664	47	19	3.0	134	11
Chad	5,036	51	28	3.8	140	10
Comoros	408	44	15	2.9	111	588
Congo	1,798	45	15	3.0	110	14
Djibouti	297	43	18	2.5	132	35
Equatorial Guinea	350	42	17	2.6	132	32
Ethiopia	42,266	44	23	3.8	168	90
Gabon	988	33	17	2.8	159	10
Gambia, The	751	48	25	2.9	191	172
Ghana	13,004	42	11	4.1	75	141
Guinea	5,597	47	23	2.4	153	59
Guinea-Bissau	858	39	20	1.9	137	62
Ivory Coast	10,090	48	12	4.0	93	81
Kenya	20,194	52	11	4.1	59	90
Lesotho	1,512	41	12	2.6	98	129
Liberia	2,232	45	14	3.3	127	52
Madagascar	9,941	45	17	2.8	101	44
Malawi	7,056	54	21	3.3	158	154
Mali	7,721	49	27	2.3	173	16
Mauritania	1,656	47	27	2.1	136	4
Mauritius	1,011	20	6	0.9	25	1,280
Mayotte	61	45	17	2.8	110	427
Mozambique	13,638	46	21	2.8	158	44
Namibia	1,108	43	12	3.1	110	3
Niger	6,491	52	20	3.4	135	13
Nigeria	102,783	46	18	2.6	127	288
Reunion	533	23	6	1.0	13	550
Rwanda	6,249	54	16	3.8	124	615
Saint Helena	7	21	8	1.3	58	148
Sao Tome and Principe	105	28	7	2.0	65	284
Senegal	6,755	50	18	3.3	102	89
Seychelles	66	25	7	1.2	14	616
Sierra Leone	3,883	48	22	2.6	195	140
Somalia	7,595	47	17	3.0	163	31
South Africa	32,465	33	10	2.4	86	69
Swaziland	671	47	16	3.0	131	100
Tanzania	21,701	49	16	3.2	110	59
Togo	3,023	48	17	3.1	107	140
Uganda	14,689	48	17	3.1	113	161
Zaire	30,505	42	14	2.7	106	34
Zambia	6,832	48	16	3.2	107	24
Zimbabwe	8,678	48	13	3.5	77	58

Table 3. **Projected Population, Vital Rates, and Density, by Country: 1985**—Continued

Region and country	Midyear population (000's)	Births per 1,000 population	Deaths per 1,000 population	Rate of growth 1985-86 (percent)	Infant deaths per 1,000 live births	Density (population per sq. mile)
NEAR EAST AND NORTH AFRICA	301,383	40	12	2.6	100	51
Afghanistan	15,056	47	23	2.4	182	60
Algeria	22,107	42	10	3.2	80	24
Bahrain	427	30	7	3.5	34	1,778
Cyprus	665	21	8	1.2	12	186
Egypt	49,133	40	11	2.8	105	127
Gaza Strip	521	45	7	3.7	51	3,724
Iran	45,191	43	12	3.1	112	71
Iraq	15,507	46	13	3.2	80	92
Israel	4,128	23	7	1.9	13	526
Jordan	2,668	39	6	3.3	51	71
Kuwait	1,710	34	3	3.5	21	249
Lebanon	2,619	30	8	2.1	42	652
Libya	3,752	41	12	3.2	82	6
Morocco	23,117	37	10	2.4	93	134
Oman	1,228	46	15	3.4	115	15
Qatar	292	34	4	4.2	42	69
Saudi Arabia	11,152	42	12	3.2	100	13
Sudan	22,972	46	17	-0.2	114	24
Syria	10,535	45	7	3.7	51	147
Tunisia	7,259	30	6	2.3	53	115
Turkey	50,661	32	9	2.3	90	168
United Arab Emirates	1,286	26	4	3.1	36	40
West Bank	938	39	7	3.1	46	415
Western Sahara	91	45	27	1.8	158	1
Yemen (Aden)	2,209	47	18	2.9	131	17
Yemen (Sanaa)	6,159	53	19	2.9	137	82
ASIA	2,658,272	25	10	1.5	83	332
Bangladesh	101,408	44	17	2.7	140	1,824
Bhutan	1,417	38	17	2.0	122	78
Brunei	232	28	5	3.7	13	104
Burma	36,919	33	13	2.0	89	141
Cambodia	6,249	39	18	2.2	(NA)	89
China, Mainland	1,037,588	16	8	0.8	50	280
China, Taiwan	19,338	19	5	1.4	20	1,393
Hong Kong	5,415	15	5	0.9	10	13,436
India	767,681	33	12	2.1	101	606
Indonesia	173,103	31	10	2.1	88	235
Japan	120,731	12	6	0.6	6	840
Korea, Democratic People's Republic of	20,082	30	7	2.3	30	431
Korea, Republic of	42,643	23	7	1.5	30	1,121
Laos	3,605	40	17	2.0	116	39
Macau	393	23	6	2.8	12	65,516
Malaysia	15,467	29	7	2.3	21	121
Maldives	179	45	14	3.1	81	1,554
Mongolia	1,893	35	10	2.6	46	3
Nepal	16,996	42	17	2.5	106	313
Pakistan	99,199	44	15	2.6	125	320
Philippines	56,808	31	7	2.2	52	490
Singapore	2,556	16	5	1.1	9	11,413
Sri Lanka	16,334	27	6	1.8	28	645
Thailand	51,546	25	8	1.7	57	260
Vietnam	60,492	34	9	2.5	59	471

Table 3. **Projected Population, Vital Rates, and Density, by Country: 1985**—Continued

Region and country	Midyear population (000's)	Births per 1,000 population	Deaths per 1,000 population	Rate of growth 1985-86 (percent)	Infant deaths per 1,000 live births	Density (population per sq. mile)
LATIN AMERICA	409,589	31	7	2.3	57	52
Anguilla	7	24	12	0.7	(NA)	113
Antigua and Barbuda	80	15	5	2.6	22	469
Argentina	30,708	24	9	1.5	34	29
Bahamas, The	231	24	6	1.8	21	43
Barbados	252	19	7	0.5	14	1,519
Belize	165	38	7	2.2	54	19
Bolivia	6,195	42	15	2.6	119	15
Brazil	139,774	32	7	2.5	64	43
British Virgin Islands	12	19	5	1.0	41	199
Cayman Islands	22	19	6	2.8	13	217
Chile	12,042	24	6	1.8	22	41
Colombia	29,347	28	7	2.1	62	67
Costa Rica	2,644	31	4	2.6	19	135
Cuba	10,105	18	6	1.1	17	229
Dominica	74	19	6	0.4	20	255
Dominican Republic	6,614	34	9	2.5	74	352
Ecuador	9,378	36	8	2.8	63	86
El Salvador	4,981	34	10	2.5	67	603
French Guiana	85	30	6	4.1	34	2
Grenada	86	27	7	-0.5	22	649
Guadeloupe	332	20	7	0.5	18	484
Guatemala	8,346	42	10	3.0	67	199
Guyana	768	28	7	0.3	32	9
Haiti	5,762	36	13	1.9	107	538
Honduras	4,499	41	8	3.3	73	104
Jamaica	2,266	26	6	1.0	18	535
Martinique	327	17	6	0.1	17	771
Mexico	79,662	32	6	2.5	42	105
Montserrat	12	18	10	0.2	23	317
Netherlands Antilles	236	18	7	0.3	11	635
Nicaragua	3,232	44	9	3.3	69	64
Panama	2,180	26	5	2.1	25	75
Paraguay	3,989	38	7	3.2	52	25
Peru	19,698	36	10	2.6	82	40
Puerto Rico	3,286	19	7	0.8	15	957
Saint Christopher and Nevis	41	25	11	-1.2	39	402
Saint Lucia	122	30	6	1.1	20	511
Saint Vincent and The Grenadines	102	30	7	0.9	40	683
Suriname	375	26	8	1.7	21	6
Trinidad and Tobago	1,186	27	7	1.5	21	599
Turks and Caicos Islands	9	25	5	2.5	23	52
Uruguay	2,936	18	10	0.4	26	43
Venezuela	17,317	32	6	2.7	37	49
Virgin Islands	107	25	5	1.5	20	812

Table 3. **Projected Population, Vital Rates, and Density, by Country: 1985**—Continued

Region and country	Midyear population (000's)	Births per 1,000 population	Deaths per 1,000 population	Rate of growth 1985-86 (percent)	Infant deaths per 1,000 live births	Density (population per sq. mile)
NORTH AMERICA, EUROPE,SOVIET UNION	1,033,625	15	10	0.6	18	55
Albania	2,960	27	6	2.0	40	267
Andorra	47	15	4	5.1	12	269
Austria	7,548	12	13	(Z)	11	233
Belgium	9,858	12	12	0.1	10	837
Bermuda	58	14	7	0.6	9	2,918
Bulgaria	8,974	13	12	0.2	16	210
Canada	25,386	15	7	0.9	8	7
Czechoslovakia	15,502	15	12	0.3	15	314
Denmark	5,104	10	12	-0.1	8	307
Faroe Islands	45	14	8	0.7	11	84
Finland	4,908	13	10	0.5	6	38
France	55,041	14	10	0.4	8	261
German Democratic Republic	16,686	14	13	(Z)	10	399
Germany, Federal Republic of	60,950	10	12	-0.4	9	635
Gibraltar	30	18	8	0.8	10	14,860
Greece	9,921	12	9	0.3	14	195
Greenland	53	19	9	1.1	36	(Z)
Guernsey	53	12	12	-0.1	12	1,769
Hungary	10,644	12	14	-0.2	20	296
Iceland	241	18	7	1.0	6	6
Ireland	3,588	19	9	1.0	10	132
Isle of Man	65	10	14	(Z)	12	286
Italy	57,116	10	10	0.2	12	491
Jersey	79	11	11	0.9	8	1,757
Liechtenstein	28	14	7	1.8	9	452
Luxembourg	366	11	11	0.1	10	367
Malta	355	16	8	-0.2	11	2,907
Monaco	28	7	10	1.0	(NA)	28,072
Netherlands	14,481	12	8	0.4	8	918
Norway	4,152	12	10	0.3	8	33
Poland	37,233	19	10	0.8	18	308
Portugal	10,046	14	9	0.5	18	283
Romania	22,734	15	10	0.4	22	248
Saint Pierre and Miquelon	6	17	6	0.4	15	66
San Marino	22	11	7	0.9	14	934
Soviet Union	277,504	19	11	0.9	31	32
Spain	38,829	11	8	0.6	9	199
Sweden	8,348	11	11	0.1	7	48
Switzerland	6,457	11	9	0.1	7	405
United Kingdom	56,423	13	12	0.1	10	599
United States	238,631	16	9	0.9	10	66
Yugoslavia	23,124	16	9	0.7	30	234

Table 3. **Projected Population, Vital Rates, and Density, by Country: 1985**—Continued

Region and country	Midyear population (000's)	Births per 1,000 population	Deaths per 1,000 population	Rate of growth 1985-86 (percent)	Infant deaths per 1,000 live births	Density (population per sq. mile)
OCEANIA	24,340	21	8	1.3	35	7
American Samoa	36	34	4	1.9	14	471
Australia	15,629	16	7	1.0	9	5
Cook Islands	18	24	7	-1.0	20	197
Fiji	700	31	7	2.0	23	99
French Polynesia	175	29	5	3.0	18	17
Guam	123	27	4	1.5	7	579
Kiribati	62	34	14	1.3	68	222
Nauru	8	21	5	1.3	26	974
New Caledonia	150	25	6	1.2	15	20
New Zealand	3,271	15	8	1.0	10	32
Northern Mariana Islands	19	32	5	2.4	38	104
Papua New Guinea	3,326	43	12	2.1	91	19
Solomon Islands	273	47	10	3.5	39	25
Tonga	103	28	8	1.5	45	380
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	130	30	4	2.4	23	243
Tuvalu	8	27	11	1.7	35	134
Vanuatu	132	43	7	3.2	78	23
Wallis and Futuna	13	33	8	2.5	32	172
Western Samoa	163	38	8	0.8	28	149

Z Represents value between 0.05 and -0.05 percent.
NA Data not available.
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1985, unpublished work tables.

Table 4.

Population and Average Annual Rates of Growth, by Country: 1980 to 2000

(Population in thousands and may not add to totals due to rounding)

Region and country	Midyear population								
	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1995	2000
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA	380,816	437,932	451,302	464,906	478,961	493,571	508,850	591,299	686,465
Angola	6,993	7,948	8,164	8,392	8,629	8,971	9,323	10,751	12,416
Benin	3,456	4,015	4,141	4,273	4,409	4,551	4,697	5,504	6,448
Botswana	902	1,068	1,104	1,141	1,180	1,220	1,261	1,489	1,756
Burkina	6,138	6,907	7,094	7,289	7,492	7,704	7,925	9,093	10,397
Burundi	4,071	4,673	4,807	4,945	5,087	5,233	5,384	6,203	7,119
Cameroon	8,556	9,737	10,009	10,290	10,576	10,874	11,181	12,848	14,771
Cape Verde	289	312	318	324	331	337	345	382	422
Central African Republic	2,315	2,664	2,744	2,827	2,912	2,999	3,090	3,573	4,082
Chad	4,439	5,036	5,231	5,433	5,571	5,714	5,863	6,678	7,642
Comoros	353	408	420	432	445	459	472	546	626
Congo	1,552	1,798	1,853	1,911	1,970	2,031	2,095	2,445	2,853
Djibouti	279	297	304	312	320	327	335	379	430
Equatorial Guinea	300	350	359	369	379	389	399	456	522
Ethiopia	38,581	42,266	43,882	45,071	46,367	47,709	49,098	56,839	65,823
Gabon	792	988	1,017	1,046	1,078	1,110	1,145	1,306	1,463
Gambia, The	631	751	774	796	818	840	861	976	1,109
Ghana	10,842	13,004	13,552	13,949	14,360	14,786	15,234	17,716	20,481
Guinea	4,765	5,597	5,734	5,876	6,023	6,174	6,330	7,182	8,165
Guinea-Bissau	784	858	875	892	910	929	948	1,054	1,175
Ivory Coast	8,259	10,090	10,500	10,922	11,355	11,798	12,253	14,707	17,475
Kenya	16,431	20,194	21,044	21,916	22,810	23,727	24,670	29,815	35,790
Lesotho	1,339	1,512	1,552	1,594	1,637	1,681	1,727	1,979	2,272
Liberia	1,898	2,232	2,307	2,384	2,463	2,544	2,627	3,082	3,603
Madagascar	8,642	9,941	10,227	10,523	10,830	11,148	11,475	13,282	15,403
Malawi	6,021	7,056	7,292	7,539	7,796	8,063	8,341	9,896	11,748
Mali	6,919	7,721	7,898	8,080	8,267	8,460	8,658	9,736	10,981
Mauritania	1,502	1,656	1,691	1,727	1,765	1,804	1,844	2,063	2,312
Mauritius	957	1,011	1,020	1,030	1,038	1,047	1,056	1,099	1,147
Mayotte	53	61	63	65	67	69	71	81	93
Mozambique	12,109	13,638	14,022	14,420	14,832	15,259	15,701	18,167	21,062
Namibia	984	1,108	1,142	1,191	1,254	1,319	1,374	1,611	1,891
Niger	5,510	6,491	6,715	6,947	7,189	7,440	7,702	9,152	10,832
Nigeria	90,035	102,783	105,448	108,580	111,812	115,152	118,604	137,443	159,291
Reunion	508	533	539	544	550	555	561	588	615
Rwanda	5,164	6,249	6,489	6,740	7,002	7,276	7,530	9,147	11,103
Saint Helena	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	8	8
Sao Tome and Principe	94	105	108	110	112	114	117	128	138
Senegal	5,765	6,755	6,980	7,213	7,454	7,704	7,962	9,363	10,954
Seychelles	63	66	67	68	69	70	71	75	78
Sierra Leone	3,419	3,883	3,987	4,094	4,204	4,318	4,435	5,069	5,786
Somalia	6,109	7,595	7,825	8,061	8,303	8,552	8,806	10,181	11,732
South Africa	28,723	32,465	33,241	34,027	34,822	35,625	36,433	40,565	44,844
Swaziland	579	671	692	713	735	757	781	911	1,061
Tanzania	18,541	21,701	22,415	23,160	23,938	24,746	25,575	30,300	35,921
Togo	2,594	3,023	3,118	3,216	3,318	3,423	3,528	4,116	4,777
Uganda	12,763	14,689	15,158	15,689	16,240	16,811	17,697	21,042	24,938
Zaire	26,682	30,505	31,333	32,190	33,076	33,991	34,938	40,457	46,925
Zambia	5,771	6,832	7,054	7,284	7,522	7,770	7,971	9,401	11,088
Zimbabwe	7,338	8,678	8,984	9,305	9,639	9,987	10,351	12,415	14,898

Average annual rate of growth (percent)								
1980-85	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990-95	1995-2000	Region and country
2.8	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	**SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA**
2.6	2.7	2.8	2.8	3.9	3.9	2.9	2.9	Angola
3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	Benin
3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	Botswana
2.4	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	Burkina
2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	Burundi
2.6	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	Cameroon
1.5	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	Cape Verde
2.8	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.7	Central African Republic
2.5	3.8	3.8	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	Chad
2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.7	Comoros
2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	Congo
1.2	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	Djibouti
3.1	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	Equatorial Guinea
1.8	3.8	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	Ethiopia
4.4	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.1	2.6	2.3	Gabon
3.5	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	Gambia, The
3.6	4.1	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.9	Ghana
3.2	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	Guinea
1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	Guinea-Bissau
4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.4	Ivory Coast
4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.7	Kenya
2.4	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	Lesotho
3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	Liberia
2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	Madagascar
3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	Malawi
2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	Mali
1.9	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	Mauritania
1.1	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	Mauritius
2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.6	Mayotte
2.4	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.0	Mozambique
2.4	3.1	4.2	5.2	5.1	4.1	3.2	3.2	Namibia
3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.4	Niger
2.6	2.6	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.0	Nigeria
1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	Reunion
3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.4	3.9	3.9	Rwanda
1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	Saint Helena
2.3	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.6	Sao Tome and Principe
3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.1	Senegal
1.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	Seychelles
2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	Sierra Leone
4.4	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	Somalia
2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.0	South Africa
2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	Swaziland
3.1	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	Tanzania
3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.0	Togo
2.8	3.1	3.4	3.5	3.5	5.1	3.5	3.4	Uganda
2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.9	3.0	Zaire
3.4	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	2.6	3.3	3.3	Zambia
3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	Zimbabwe

Table 4.

Population and Average Annual Rates of Growth, by Country: 1980 to 2000—Continued

(Population in thousands and may not add to totals due to rounding)

Region and country	Midyear population								
	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1995	2000
NEAR EAST AND NORTH AFRICA	262,499	301,383	309,199	317,847	326,717	335,753	344,766	392,640	442,646
Afghanistan	15,244	15,056	15,425	15,804	16,193	16,592	17,001	19,176	21,521
Algeria	18,840	22,107	22,817	23,546	24,295	25,063	25,851	30,032	34,337
Bahrain	348	427	442	456	470	483	496	570	645
Cyprus	627	665	673	681	689	696	703	737	768
Egypt	42,239	49,133	50,525	51,930	53,348	54,778	56,219	63,557	71,169
Gaza Strip	444	521	541	561	582	603	625	743	869
Iran	38,752	45,191	46,604	48,046	49,514	51,005	52,531	60,395	68,266
Iraq	13,130	15,507	16,019	16,540	17,069	17,610	18,162	21,080	24,223
Israel	3,767	4,128	4,208	4,288	4,367	4,447	4,525	4,888	5,259
Jordan	2,245	2,668	2,756	2,847	2,938	3,031	3,125	3,612	4,125
Kuwait	1,370	1,710	1,771	1,834	1,899	1,967	2,037	2,356	2,662
Lebanon	2,649	2,619	2,675	2,732	2,791	2,852	2,913	3,232	3,552
Libya	3,016	3,752	3,876	4,003	4,135	4,271	4,412	5,181	6,050
Morocco	20,545	23,117	23,667	24,228	24,800	25,380	25,968	28,987	32,103
Oman	978	1,228	1,271	1,312	1,350	1,389	1,430	1,656	1,909
Qatar	230	292	305	317	330	342	355	424	498
Saudi Arabia	9,420	11,152	11,519	11,895	12,282	12,678	13,086	15,301	17,786
Sudan	19,038	22,972	22,932	23,570	24,279	25,008	25,557	29,622	34,158
Syria	8,795	10,535	10,931	11,342	11,768	12,210	12,669	14,987	17,239
Tunisia	6,487	7,259	7,424	7,591	7,760	7,930	8,098	8,926	9,731
Turkey	45,121	50,661	51,819	52,993	54,179	55,377	56,583	62,730	69,013
United Arab Emirates	985	1,286	1,326	1,368	1,411	1,455	1,501	1,669	1,819
West Bank	834	938	967	998	1,031	1,064	1,099	1,283	1,476
Western Sahara	83	91	92	94	96	97	99	107	116
Yemen (Aden)	1,915	2,209	2,275	2,344	2,415	2,488	2,564	2,982	3,445
Yemen (Sanaa)	5,399	6,159	6,339	6,528	6,727	6,937	7,156	8,409	9,907
ASIA	2,440,737	2,658,272	2,699,519	2,740,836	2,782,523	2,824,960	2,868,069	3,093,062	3,321,540
Bangladesh	88,061	101,408	104,205	107,035	109,891	112,757	115,624	130,133	144,721
Bhutan	1,280	1,417	1,446	1,476	1,507	1,538	1,569	1,727	1,893
Brunei	185	232	240	249	258	267	276	310	339
Burma	33,391	36,919	37,651	38,392	39,140	39,893	40,649	44,464	48,225
Cambodia	5,692	6,249	6,388	6,537	6,696	6,855	7,014	7,802	8,528
China, Mainland	983,379	1,037,588	1,045,537	1,053,290	1,061,183	1,069,628	1,078,609	1,131,829	1,189,419
China, Taiwan	17,800	19,338	19,601	19,847	20,077	20,289	20,483	21,425	22,412
Hong Kong	5,038	5,415	5,465	5,515	5,564	5,611	5,656	5,841	5,956
India	688,994	767,681	783,940	800,326	816,828	833,422	850,067	932,906	1,013,280
Indonesia	154,936	173,103	176,764	180,426	184,082	187,726	191,349	209,204	226,665
Japan	116,807	120,731	121,402	122,039	122,646	123,231	123,800	126,575	129,305
Korea, Democratic People's Republic of	17,892	20,082	20,543	21,012	21,486	21,964	22,443	24,852	27,256
Korea, Republic of	39,565	42,643	43,285	43,935	44,589	45,243	45,894	49,078	52,016
Laos	3,292	3,605	3,679	3,757	3,839	3,923	4,010	4,456	4,906
Macau	318	393	404	414	421	429	436	473	507
Malaysia	13,764	15,467	15,820	16,178	16,539	16,901	17,260	19,007	20,579
Maldives	153	179	184	190	196	202	208	240	275
Mongolia	1,663	1,893	1,942	1,992	2,042	2,093	2,144	2,397	2,644
Nepal	14,992	16,996	17,422	17,857	18,303	18,760	19,228	21,744	24,612
Pakistan	85,219	99,199	101,855	104,599	107,432	110,358	113,379	129,860	148,706
Philippines	50,509	56,808	58,091	59,375	60,660	61,941	63,216	69,487	75,492
Singapore	2,414	2,556	2,584	2,612	2,640	2,668	2,695	2,816	2,913
Sri Lanka	14,900	16,334	16,638	16,941	17,242	17,541	17,839	19,309	20,727
Thailand	46,866	51,546	52,438	53,309	54,158	55,017	55,885	60,367	64,880
Vietnam	53,624	60,492	61,994	63,533	65,105	66,708	68,338	76,762	85,284

Average annual rate of growth (percent)								
1980-85	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990-95	1995-2000	Region and country
2.8	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.4	**NEAR EAST AND NORTH AFRICA**
-0.2	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	Afghanistan
3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.7	Algeria
4.1	3.5	3.2	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.5	Bahrain
1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8	Cyprus
3.0	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.3	Egypt
3.2	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.1	Gaza Strip
3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.5	Iran
3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.8	Iraq
1.8	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.5	Israel
3.4	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.7	Jordan
4.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	2.9	2.4	Kuwait
-0.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.9	Lebanon
4.4	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	Libya
2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.0	Morocco
4.6	3.4	3.2	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.8	Oman
4.8	4.2	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.2	Qatar
3.4	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.0	Saudi Arabia
3.8	-0.2	2.7	3.0	3.0	2.2	3.0	2.8	Sudan
3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.4	2.8	Syria
2.2	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.7	Tunisia
2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	1.9	Turkey
5.3	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	2.1	1.7	United Arab Emirates
2.3	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	2.8	West Bank
1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.5	Western Sahara
2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	Yemen (Aden)
2.6	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.3	Yemen (Sanaa)
1.7	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	**ASIA**
2.8	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.1	Bangladesh
2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.8	Bhutan
4.5	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.3	2.3	1.8	Brunei
2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.6	Burma
1.9	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.1	1.8	Cambodia
1.1	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.0	China, Mainland
1.7	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	China, Taiwan
1.4	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.4	Hong Kong
2.2	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.7	India
2.2	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.6	Indonesia
0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	Japan
2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.0	1.8	Korea, Democratic People's Republic of
1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.2	Korea, Republic of
1.8	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.1	1.9	Laos
4.2	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.4	Macau
2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.6	Malaysia
3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.7	Maldives
2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.0	Mongolia
2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	Nepal
3.0	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	Pakistan
2.4	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.7	Philippines
1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.7	Singapore
1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.4	Sri Lanka
1.9	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.4	Thailand
2.4	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.1	Vietnam

Table 4.

Population and Average Annual Rates of Growth, by Country: 1980 to 2000—Continued

(Population in thousands and may not add to totals due to rounding)

Region and country	Midyear population								
	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1995	2000
LATIN AMERICA	364,254	409,589	419,247	429,052	438,986	449,027	459,163	510,700	562,767
Anguilla	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	8
Antigua and Barbuda	75	80	82	84	85	86	87	93	99
Argentina	28,313	30,708	31,186	31,666	32,144	32,617	33,084	35,330	37,500
Bahamas, The	210	231	235	239	243	247	252	273	295
Barbados	249	252	253	254	255	256	257	262	269
Belize	147	165	168	172	176	179	183	202	219
Bolivia	5,450	6,195	6,358	6,526	6,699	6,876	7,058	8,047	9,178
Brazil	123,033	139,774	143,277	146,818	150,391	153,992	157,611	175,992	194,670
British Virgin Islands	11	12	12	12	12	12	12	13	14
Cayman Islands	18	22	22	23	23	24	24	26	27
Chile	11,014	12,042	12,261	12,474	12,677	12,866	13,051	13,959	14,807
Colombia	26,474	29,347	29,956	30,573	31,195	31,821	32,448	35,535	38,364
Costa Rica	2,296	2,644	2,714	2,783	2,853	2,922	2,991	3,334	3,669
Cuba	9,658	10,105	10,221	10,340	10,462	10,587	10,713	11,330	11,852
Dominica	75	74	74	75	75	76	76	79	82
Dominican Republic	5,807	6,614	6,785	6,957	7,131	7,307	7,485	8,371	9,238
Ecuador	8,123	9,378	9,647	9,923	10,204	10,490	10,782	12,314	13,939
El Salvador	4,718	4,981	5,105	5,240	5,388	5,548	5,723	6,547	7,458
French Guiana	68	85	88	92	95	99	102	117	130
Grenada	91	86	86	86	86	87	87	93	101
Guadeloupe	327	332	334	336	338	340	342	355	372
Guatemala	7,132	8,346	8,600	8,862	9,133	9,412	9,699	11,269	13,055
Guyana	759	768	771	773	776	779	782	801	828
Haiti	5,279	5,762	5,870	5,981	6,096	6,216	6,339	7,011	7,784
Honduras	3,778	4,499	4,648	4,799	4,952	5,106	5,262	6,053	6,848
Jamaica	2,148	2,266	2,288	2,311	2,336	2,362	2,389	2,505	2,715
Martinique	326	327	328	328	329	330	331	340	353
Mexico	70,111	79,662	81,709	83,797	85,925	88,087	90,281	101,548	112,777
Montserrat	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Netherlands Antilles	231	236	236	237	238	239	240	246	252
Nicaragua	2,755	3,232	3,342	3,455	3,572	3,692	3,814	4,477	5,199
Panama	1,956	2,180	2,227	2,274	2,322	2,370	2,418	2,659	2,893
Paraguay	3,379	3,989	4,119	4,250	4,383	4,518	4,655	5,336	5,989
Peru	17,295	19,698	20,207	20,727	21,256	21,792	22,332	25,123	27,952
Puerto Rico	3,206	3,286	3,312	3,337	3,363	3,390	3,416	3,515	3,587
Saint Christopher and Nevis	45	41	40	40	40	40	40	41	42
Saint Lucia	115	122	123	124	126	128	129	139	119
Saint Vincent and The Grenadines	98	102	103	104	105	107	108	115	123
Suriname	352	375	381	388	394	400	407	439	472
Trinidad and Tobago	1,095	1,186	1,204	1,223	1,242	1,261	1,280	1,377	1,457
Turks and Caicos Islands	7	9	9	9	9	9	10	10	11
Uruguay	2,887	2,936	2,947	2,958	2,970	2,983	2,996	3,070	3,158
Venezuela	15,024	17,317	17,791	18,272	18,757	19,246	19,735	22,212	24,715
Virgin Islands	98	107	109	110	112	113	115	123	132

Average annual rate of growth (percent)								
1980-85	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990-95	1995-2000	Region and country
2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.1	1.9	**LATIN AMERICA**
0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	Anguilla
1.3	2.6	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	Antigua and Barbuda
1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.2	Argentina
1.9	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.5	Bahamas, The
0.2	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	Barbados
2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.9	1.7	Belize
2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	Bolivia
2.6	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.0	Brazil
1.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	British Virgin Islands
3.9	2.8	2.2	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.1	Cayman Islands
1.8	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.2	Chile
2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.5	Colombia
2.8	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.2	1.9	Costa Rica
0.9	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.9	Cuba
-0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.8	Dominica
2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.0	Dominican Republic
2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.5	Ecuador
1.1	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.9	3.1	2.7	2.6	El Salvador
4.4	4.1	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.4	2.8	2.1	French Guiana
-1.1	-0.5	(Z)	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.2	1.7	Grenada
0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.0	Guadeloupe
3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	Guatemala
0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.7	Guyana
1.7	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	Haiti
3.5	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.5	Honduras
1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.6	Jamaica
0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.8	Martinique
2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.1	Mexico
0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	(Z)	(Z)	-0.1	0.1	Montserrat
0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	Netherlands Antilles
3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.0	Nicaragua
2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.7	Panama
3.3	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.7	2.3	Paraguay
2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.1	Peru
0.5	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.4	Puerto Rico
-2.0	-1.2	-0.8	-0.4	-0.1	0.3	0.6	0.6	Saint Christopher and Nevis
1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	-3.1	Saint Lucia
0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	Saint Vincent and The Grenadines
1.3	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.4	Suriname
1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.1	Trinidad and Tobago
2.8	2.5	2.3	2.2	1.9	1.8	1.5	1.3	Turks and Caicos Islands
0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	Uruguay
2.8	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.1	Venezuela
1.8	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.3	Virgin Islands

Table 4.

Population and Average Annual Rates of Growth, by Country: 1980 to 2000—Continued

(Population in thousands and may not add to totals due to rounding)

Region and country	Midyear population								
	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1995	2000
NORTH AMERICA, EUROPE, AND SOVIET UNION	1,001,876	1,033,625	1,039,770	1,045,883	1,051,954	1,058,002	1,063,983	1,092,404	1,117,121
Albania	2,671	2,960	3,020	3,080	3,141	3,201	3,261	3,553	3,810
Andorra	34	47	49	52	54	56	58	66	68
Austria	7,553	7,548	7,546	7,546	7,549	7,555	7,564	7,610	7,610
Belgium	9,847	9,858	9,868	9,878	9,888	9,897	9,907	9,960	9,990
Bermuda	57	58	59	59	59	60	60	62	64
Bulgaria	8,862	8,974	8,990	9,005	9,020	9,037	9,054	9,159	9,250
Canada	24,070	25,386	25,625	25,862	26,099	26,334	26,561	27,569	28,346
Czechoslovakia	15,255	15,502	15,542	15,582	15,621	15,661	15,702	15,968	16,301
Denmark	5,123	5,104	5,097	5,090	5,082	5,074	5,066	5,015	4,945
Faroe Islands	43	45	46	46	46	47	47	49	51
Finland	4,780	4,908	4,931	4,953	4,972	4,990	5,004	5,051	5,062
France	53,870	55,041	55,239	55,434	55,625	55,813	55,997	56,882	57,659
German Democratic Republic	16,737	16,686	16,692	16,703	16,717	16,736	16,759	16,860	16,897
Germany, Federal Republic of	61,561	60,950	60,734	60,531	60,341	60,162	59,996	59,346	58,818
Gibraltar	29	30	30	30	30	31	31	32	33
Greece	9,643	9,921	9,954	9,986	10,018	10,048	10,078	10,225	10,353
Greenland	50	53	54	54	55	55	56	58	60
Guernsey	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	52	52
Hungary	10,711	10,644	10,624	10,605	10,587	10,571	10,557	10,540	10,574
Iceland	228	241	244	246	249	251	253	262	270
Ireland	3,407	3,588	3,624	3,660	3,697	3,734	3,772	3,959	4,143
Isle of Man	63	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65
Italy	56,451	57,116	57,226	57,312	57,373	57,439	57,510	57,904	58,149
Jersey	76	79	80	81	81	82	83	87	90
Liechtenstein	25	28	28	29	29	30	30	32	34
Luxembourg	364	366	367	368	368	369	370	373	373
Malta	364	355	354	354	356	358	361	370	378
Monaco	27	28	28	29	29	29	29	31	32
Netherlands	14,144	14,481	14,536	14,588	14,639	14,689	14,739	14,977	15,198
Norway	4,086	4,152	4,165	4,178	4,191	4,204	4,217	4,279	4,321
Poland	35,578	37,233	37,546	37,843	38,124	38,389	38,636	39,709	40,664
Portugal	9,804	10,046	10,095	10,143	10,192	10,240	10,288	10,519	10,722
Romania	22,201	22,734	22,830	22,933	23,041	23,155	23,276	23,933	24,519
Saint Pierre and Miquelon	6	6	6	5	6	6	6	6	7
San Marino	21	22	23	23	23	23	23	24	25
Soviet Union	265,542	277,504	279,904	282,290	284,660	287,015	289,353	300,575	310,566
Spain	37,488	38,829	39,075	39,318	39,557	39,785	40,003	40,926	41,870
Sweden	8,310	8,348	8,357	8,363	8,368	8,371	8,373	8,377	8,362
Switzerland	6,385	6,457	6,466	6,474	6,480	6,485	6,490	6,509	6,527
United Kingdom	56,314	56,423	56,458	56,506	56,566	56,649	56,732	57,239	57,678
United States	227,738	238,631	240,856	243,084	245,302	247,498	249,657	259,559	267,955
Yugoslavia	22,304	23,124	23,284	23,443	23,599	23,753	23,904	24,630	25,229

Average annual rate of growth (percent)								
1980-85	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990-95	1995-2000	Region and country
0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	**NORTH AMERICA, EUROPE, AND SOVIET UNION**
2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.4	Albania
6.7	5.1	4.7	4.3	3.9	3.6	2.4	0.7	Andorra
(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	0.1	0.1	0.1	(Z)	Austria
(Z)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	Belgium
0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	Bermuda
0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	Bulgaria
1.1	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.6	Canada
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	Czechoslovakia
-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	Denmark
0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	Faroe Islands
0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	(Z)	Finland
0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	France
-0.1	(Z)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	(Z)	German Democratic Republic
-0.2	-0.4	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2	Germany, Federal Republic of
0.3	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	Gibraltar
0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	Greece
1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	Greenland
-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	Guernsey
-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	(Z)	0.1	Hungary
1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.6	Iceland
1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	Ireland
0.5	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	Isle of Man
0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	Italy
0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	Jersey
1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.2	Liechtenstein
0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	(Z)	Luxembourg
-0.5	-0.2	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	Malta
1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	Monaco
0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	Netherlands
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	Norway
0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	Poland
0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	Portugal
0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	Romania
0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	Saint Pierre and Miquelon
0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	San Marino
0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	Soviet Union
0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	Spain
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	Sweden
0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	Switzerland
(Z)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	United Kingdom
0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.6	United States
0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	Yugoslavia

Table 4. **Population and Average Annual Rates of Growth, by Country: 1980 to 2000**—Continued

(Population in thousands and may not add to totals due to rounding)

Region and country	Midyear population								
	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1995	2000
OCEANIA	22,612	24,340	24,653	24,960	25,266	25,572	25,879	27,408	28,900
American Samoa	32	36	36	37	38	39	39	43	46
Australia	14,616	15,629	15,793	15,952	16,108	16,263	16,416	17,160	17,851
Cook Islands	18	18	18	18	17	17	17	16	15
Fiji	634	700	715	729	744	758	773	845	916
French Polynesia	151	175	181	186	192	198	204	232	259
Guam	107	123	125	126	128	129	130	138	144
Kiribati	58	62	63	64	65	65	66	70	74
Nauru	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	9
New Caledonia	139	150	152	154	155	157	159	167	175
New Zealand	3,113	3,271	3,305	3,336	3,367	3,397	3,428	3,573	3,698
Northern Mariana Islands	17	19	20	20	21	21	22	24	26
Papua New Guinea	2,991	3,326	3,395	3,466	3,539	3,613	3,689	4,095	4,547
Solomon Islands	228	273	283	293	303	314	324	380	435
Tonga	95	103	104	106	107	108	110	116	124
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	116	130	133	136	139	142	146	162	177
Tuvalu	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	10	10
Vanuatu	115	132	136	141	145	150	154	174	194
Wallis and Futuna	11	13	14	14	14	15	15	17	18
Western Samoa	156	163	165	166	167	169	170	178	181

Z Represents value between 0.05 and -0.05 percent.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1985, unpublished work tables.

Average annual rate of growth (percent)								
1980-85	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990-95	1995-2000	Region and country
1.5	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	**OCEANIA**
2.0	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.6	American Samoa
1.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	Australia
(Z)	-1.0	-1.1	-1.1	-1.1	-1.2	-1.3	-1.5	Cook Islands
2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.6	Fiji
3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.2	French Polynesia
2.8	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.9	1.1	0.9	Guam
1.6	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	Kiribati
1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	Nauru
1.5	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9	New Caledonia
1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	New Zealand
2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.1	1.8	Northern Mariana Islands
2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	Papua New Guinea
3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.2	2.7	Solomon Islands
1.5	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	Tonga
2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.1	1.8	Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands
1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.4	Tuvalu
2.8	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.5	2.1	Vanuatu
4.1	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.2	1.9	Wallis and Futuna
0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.3	Western Samoa

Table 5.

Percent of Married Women Ages 15 to 44 Years Currently Using Contraception, by Country: Selected Years Since 1963

Country	Year	Percent	Source
Afghanistan	1972	2	Survey
Angola	1977	1	IPPF
Antigua and Barbuda	1981	48	CPS
Argentina	1977	74	IPPF
Australia	1971	67	Survey
Bangladesh	1976	8	WFS
	1977	9	PC
	1979	12	AID
	1980	12	PC
	1981	19	CPS
	1983	19	CPS
Barbados	1971	64	Survey
	1980	48	CPS
Belgium	1975	85	WFS
Benin	1977	1	IPPF
	1981	20	WFS
Bolivia	1983	24	CPS
Botswana	1976	8	PRB
	1984	28	CPS
Brazil	1980	56	PC
Bulgaria	1976	76	WFS
Burkina	1977	1	IPPF
Burundi	1977	1	IPPF
Cameroon	1978	3	WFS
Chad	1977	1	IPPF
Chile	1978	43	SS
China, Mainland	1982	70	Survey
China, Taiwan	1977	65	Survey
	1981	70	PC
	1984	74	PC
Colombia	1970	18	AID
	1974	31	PC
	1976	42	WFS
	1978	46	CPS
	1980	49	CPS
	1984	55	PC
Cook Islands	1983	40	UNESCAP
Costa Rica	1976	64	WFS
	1978	66	CPS
	1981	65	CPS
	1984	65	PC
Czechoslovakia	1970	66	Survey
	1977	95	WFS
Denmark	1975	63	WFS
Dominica	1981	62	CPS
Dominican Republic	1975	32	WFS
	1977	31	PC
	1983	36	CPS
Ecuador	1974	3	PC
	1975	6	SS
	1979	34	WFS
	1982	40	CPS
Egypt	1974	26	Survey
	1980	24	WFS
	1984	32	CPS
El Salvador	1975	21	AID
	1976	22	PC
	1978	34	CPS
	1980	20	PC
	1985	48	DHS
Ethiopia	1977	1	AID
Fiji	1973	33	PC
	1974	56	WFS
	1977	35	AID
	1978	38	PC
Finland	1971	77	Survey
	1977	80	WFS
France	1977	71	WFS
Gambia	1977	1	IPPF
Ghana	1976	2	PC
	1978	4	SS
	1979	10	WFS
Guadeloupe	1975	44	WFS
Guatemala	1973	4	PC
	1974	4	PC
	1978	18	CPS
	1983	25	Survey
Guinea	1977	1	IPPF
Guinea-Bissau	1977	1	IPPF
Guyana	1975	32	WFS
Haiti	1975	5	AID
	1976	5	SS
	1977	19	WFS
Honduras	1976	12	SS
	1977	9	AID
	1981	27	CPS
Hong Kong	1969	42	PC
	1977	77	KAP
	1984	72	PC
Hungary	1977	74	WFS

Table 5. **Percent of Married Women Ages 15 to 44 Years Currently Using Contraception, by Country: Selected Years Since 1963**—Continued

Country	Year	Percent	Source
India	1969	8	PC
	1970	12	PC
	1972	13	PC
	1974	15	PC
	1975	16	PC
	1976	17	PC
	1977	24	SS
	1978	23	AID
	1979	23	PC
	1981	23	PC
	1984	26	PC
Indonesia (West Java)	1976	19	WFS
(Total)	1979	28	Survey
(Total)	1980	27	Census
(Total)	1981	36	SS
Iran	1969	3	PC
	1977	24	AID
	1978	23	PC
Iraq	1974	14	Survey
Ireland	1973	60	Survey
Italy	1979	78	WFS
Ivory Coast	1980	4	WFS
Jamaica	1975	38	WFS
	1979	55	CPS
	1983	51	CPS
Japan	1974	68	WFS
Jordan	1972	21	Survey
	1976	23	WFS
	1983	26	Survey
Kenya	1977	7	WFS
	1979	7	PC
	1984	17	CPS
Kiribati	1982	19	SPC
Korea, Republic of	1971	25	Survey
	1973	36	Survey
	1974	37	WFS
	1976	44	Survey
	1978	49	Survey
	1979	54	CPS
	1981	54	PC
	1982	57	Survey
Lebanon	1971	53	Survey
Lesotho	1977	7	WFS
Liberia	1977	1	IPPF
Malawi	1977	1	IPPF
Malaysia (Penisular)	1969	6	PC
	1970	16	KAP
	1974	36	WFS
	1981	42	PC
Mali	1977	1	IPPF
Martinique	1976	51	WFS
Mauritania (sedentory)	1981	1	WFS
Mauritius	1971	25	PC
	1976	33	PC
	1977	48	PC
	1979	53	PC
	1981	51	PC
	1984	56	PC
Mexico	1973	13	PC
	1976	42	WFS
	1978	42	CPS
	1979	39	CPS
	1982	48	Survey
Morocco	1970	1	SS
	1971	3	SS
	1972	4	SS
	1973	6	SS
	1974	7	SS
	1979	15	SS
	1980	19	WFS
	1983	26	CPS
Nepal	1976	2	WFS
	1981	7	CPS
Netherlands	1969	59	Survey
	1975	73	WFS
Nicaragua	1977	9	AID
Niger	1977	1	IPPF
Nigeria	1981	6	WFS
Norway	1977	84	WFS
Pakistan	1975	5	WFS
	1980	6	PC
Panama	1976	47	WFS
	1979	61	CPS
Papua New Guinea	1980	4	UNESCAP
Paraguay	1977	24	CPS
	1979	39	WFS
Peru	1977	34	WFS
	1981	41	CPS
Philippines	1973	17	AID
	1978	37	WFS
	1980	45	Survey
	1981	48	PC
	1983	33	Survey
Poland	1972	57	Survey
	1977	75	WFS
Portugal	1979	78	WFS
Puerto Rico	1974	62	Survey
Romania	1978	58	WFS

Table 5. **Percent of Married Women Ages 15 to 44 Years Currently Using Contraception, by Country: Selected Years Since 1963**—Continued

Country	Year	Percent	Source
Saint Lucia	1981	52	CPS
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	1981	56	CPS
Senegal	1978	4	WFS
Sierra Leone	1971	6	KAP
Singapore	1977	71	Survey
	1978	71	Survey
Somalia	1983	(Z)	CPS
South Africa	1975	50	Survey
Spain	1977	51	WFS
Sri Lanka	1975	32	WFS
	1977	41	PC
	1982	55	CPS
Sudan (North)	1979	5	WFS
Syria	1973	23	Survey
	1978	30	WFS
Tanzania	1977	10	IPPF
Thailand	1970	15	Survey
	1973	26	Survey
	1975	36	WFS
	1978	53	CPS
	1981	59	CPS
	1984	65	CPS
Tonga	1976	46	Survey
Trinidad and Tobago	1970	44	Survey
	1977	52	WFS
Tunisia	1978	32	WFS
	1983	41	CPS
Turkey	1963	22	Survey
	1968	32	Survey
	1973	38	Survey
	1978	50	WFS
Tuvalu	1983	30	UNESCAP
United Kingdom	1976	72	WFS
United States	1965	64	Survey
	1973	70	NSFG
	1976	68	NSFG
	1982	68	NSFG
Venezuela	1974	42	AID
	1977	60	WFS
Western Samoa	1982	18	SS
Yemen (Sanaa)	1979	2	WFS
Yugoslavia	1970	59	Survey
	1976	55	WFS
Zaire	1977	1	AID
Zambia	1977	1	IPPF
Zimbabwe	1976	5	AID
	1979	14	PC
	1984	38	CPS

Z Represents less than 0.05 percent.

Notes:
AID - Figures supplied by Agency for International Development.
Census - Data taken from census.
CPS - Contraceptive prevalence survey.
DHS - Demographic and health survey.
IPPF - Response to International Planned Parenthood Federation survey of world in family planning.
KAP - Knowledge, Attitude, and Practice of Family Planning Survey.
NSFG - National survey of family growth.
PC - Response to Population Council questionnaire. Data from this source are on program service statistics, sometimes with an estimate for private sector contraceptive practice. Without confirmation from an independent source such as a census or survey, reliance on program service statistics for estimates of contraceptive prevalence may be hazardous.
PRB - Population Reference Bureau.
UNESCAP - United Nations, Economic and Social Commission for Asia and Pacific.
UNK - Source unknown.
SPC - South Pacific Commission.
SS - Service statistics based on number of acceptors or amount of supplies distributed and assumption about discontinuation rates. (See also PC).
Survey - A nationwide survey conducted by a national government or independent organization, but not related to CPS or WFS.
WFS - World fertility survey.

Source: Estimates are from various surveys and other published sources compiled by the U.S. Bureau of the Census (1985, unpublished work tables).

Table 6. **Average Number of Children Born to Women (Total Fertility Rate) for Selected Countries: 1970 to 2000**

Region and country	1970	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1990	1995	2000
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA																	
Ghana	6.93	6.87	6.85	6.66	6.48	6.29	6.25	6.20	6.16	6.12	6.07	6.03	5.96	5.89	5.52	5.14	4.75
Kenya	7.69	7.90	7.95	7.98	8.01	8.05	8.05	8.05	8.05	8.05	8.05	8.05	8.05	8.05	7.38	6.71	6.04
Liberia	(NA)	(NA)	6.38	6.38	6.38	6.38	6.38	6.38	6.38	6.38	6.38	6.38	6.38	6.38	6.11	5.81	5.50
Nigeria	6.61	6.60	6.60	6.60	6.60	6.60	6.60	6.60	6.60	6.60	6.60	6.58	6.57	6.57	6.39	6.19	5.90
NEAR EAST AND NORTH AFRICA																	
Egypt	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	6.05	6.01	6.45	6.00	6.06	5.90	5.80	5.69	5.59	5.03	4.45	3.89
Turkey	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	5.18	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	4.64	4.53	4.43	4.32	4.22	4.11	3.65	3.29	3.02
Yemen (Sanaa)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	8.01	8.01	8.01	8.01	8.01	8.01	8.01	8.01	8.01	8.00	8.00	7.80	7.50	7.00
ASIA																	
Bangladesh	(NA)	(NA)	7.17	4.84	7.11	7.08	7.05	7.02	6.78	6.53	6.40	6.26	6.12	5.99	5.31	4.64	3.96
Indonesia	5.54	5.20	(NA)	4.97	(NA)	4.68	(NA)	(NA)	4.38	4.26	4.15	4.03	3.92	3.80	3.29	2.89	2.59
Pakistan	7.03	7.03	7.03	7.03	7.03	(NA)	(NA)	6.97	6.95	6.93	6.88	6.83	6.78	6.74	6.46	6.14	5.78
Philippines	(NA)	5.52	(NA)	5.24	5.20	5.16	5.11	5.07	5.03	4.98	4.94	4.89	4.85	4.80	4.57	4.34	4.12
LATIN AMERICA																	
Brazil	5.33	4.81	4.67	4.54	4.40	4.41	4.41	4.41	4.42	4.35	4.28	4.20	4.13	4.06	3.74	3.45	3.20
Colombia	(NA)	4.65	4.54	4.44	4.22	4.00	3.78	3.69	3.60	3.52	3.44	3.37	3.29	3.22	2.90	2.57	2.25
Mexico	6.83	6.43	6.06	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	5.01	(NA)	4.57	4.46	4.36	4.26	4.15	4.05	3.59	3.20	2.85
Peru	6.28	(NA)	(NA)	5.69	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	5.19	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	4.74	4.23	3.74	3.30

NA Data not available.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1985, unpublished work tables.

Table 7. **Fertility Rates, by Age, for Selected Countries: 1985**

Region and country	Less than 20 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 29 years	30 to 34 years	35 to 39 years	40 to 44 years	45 years or more
AFRICA							
Ghana	126.4	239.7	249.1	221.0	162.0	124.5	55.3
Kenya	172.7	359.7	371.6	307.8	236.1	126.0	36.4
Liberia	215.6	265.0	271.5	237.5	174.9	82.7	2.9
Nigeria	180.7	283.5	276.1	244.4	166.0	109.3	53.1
NEAR EAST AND NORTH AFRICA							
Egypt	103.6	271.2	304.7	231.8	139.1	51.3	16.2
Turkey	88.5	246.3	207.4	146.4	96.0	36.2	1.9
Yemen (Sanaa)	167.1	324.3	324.5	314.3	214.9	184.7	70.2
ASIA							
India	81.8	238.4	222.4	157.3	92.6	41.9	17.8
Indonesia	82.5	198.7	205.8	149.3	81.1	33.8	9.0
Pakistan	76.1	279.4	333.0	283.2	207.5	109.5	58.7
Philippines	35.0	192.7	288.0	207.3	160.5	60.3	16.5
LATIN AMERICA							
Brazil	74.7	198.8	210.8	160.5	108,3	48.8	10.0
Colombia	52.8	168.3	158.4	124.4	85.9	46.5	7.2
Honduras	121.2	281.8	255.7	225.1	158.8	77.5	21.9
Mexico	93.8	205.4	194.4	162.1	105.4	42.6	7.0
NORTH AMERICA							
United States	53.3	115.3	115.4	66.2	20.9	4.0	.2

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1985, unpublished work tables.

Table 8. **Infant Mortality Rates, for Selected Countries: 1970 to 2000**

Country	1970	1971	1973	1974	1975	1977	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1990	1995	2000
AFRICA															
Ghana	115.0	112.3	106.7	103.9	101.1	95.8	87.7	85.2	82.7	80.2	77.7	75.2	66.0	58.4	51.1
Kenya	-	-	-	-	-	-	68.8	66.9	64.9	62.9	60.9	59.0	49.8	41.6	34.4
Liberia	-	-	-	154.1	151.7	146.7	139.3	136.9	134.5	132.1	129.6	127.3	115.9	105.4	95.3
Nigeria	157.5	155.0	150.0	147.6	145.0	140.7	135.0	133.1	131.4	130.0	128.8	127.3	119.1	110.9	103.3
NEAR EAST AND NORTH AFRICA															
Egypt	-	-	-	-	-	141.3	114.8	117.3	120.4	115.4	110.3	105.3	89.9	76.0	63.7
Turkey	-	-	-	124.9	-	-	105.9	102.8	99.6	96.5	93.2	90.0	76.2	63.5	52.6
Yemen (Sanaa)	-	-	-	-	175.5	168.6	158.1	155.0	151.9	148.8	145.6	142.5	128.0	114.1	100.9
ASIA															
Bangladesh	-	-	-	147.1	180.4	147.3	147.2	147.1	145.4	143.6	141.9	140.1	131.4	122.8	114.4
Indonesia	-	149.0	-	-	-	-	100.5	98.1	95.8	93.4	91.0	88.5	77.8	67.6	58.5
Pakistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	128.6	127.9	126.9	125.8	124.6	118.7	113.0	107.6
India	-	132.2	131.6	131.3	131.0	130.5	114.0	111.4	108.8	106.2	103.6	101.1	88.7	77.5	67.3
LATIN AMERICA															
Brazil	93.6	91.8	87.9	86.0	84.1	79.7	73.4	71.7	69.9	68.1	66.3	64.5	57.8	52.0	46.7
Colombia	-	-	77.0	75.8	74.6	72.1	68.5	67.2	66.0	64.8	63.6	62.3	56.2	50.0	43.8
Honduras	-	-	-	103.0	100.3	95.0	86.8	84.1	81.3	78.6	75.9	73.3	61.2	51.1	42.2
Mexico	79.0	-	-	-	-	61.3	52.5	50.1	48.2	46.2	44.3	42.3	35.0	29.6	25.9

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1985, unpublished work tables.

Table 9. Literacy and Contraceptive Use, for Selected Countries: Latest Available Year

Country	Year	Percent contra-cepting	Percent literate women	Country	Year	Percent contra-cepting	Percent literate women
Mexico	1982	48	84	Philippines	1983	33	88
Colombia	1980	49	92	Egypt	1984	32	25
Indonesia	1980	27	67	Zimbabwe	1984	38	74
Pakistan	1980	6	23	Nigeria	1981	6	30

Note: The percent literate is for women ages 15 to 44 (49) years of age as reported in the latest survey or census.
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1985, unpublished work tables.

Table 10. Percent Literate Age 10 Years Old and Over, by Sex, for Selected Countries and Years

Country	Year	Male	Female	Country	Year	Male	Female
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA				**ASIA**			
Ethiopia	1981	25.0	7.0	India	1981	53.0	28.0
South Africa	1980	71.0	70.0	Pakistan	1981	35.0	16.0
Mozambique	1980	37.0	14.0	Sri Lanka	1981	90.0	82.0
Burundi	1979	35.0	16.0	Philippines	1980	83.0	83.0
NEAR EAST AND NORTH AFRICA				**LATIN AMERICA**			
Jordan	1979	80.0	52.0	Argentina	1980	95.0	94.0
Tunisia	1980	66.0	39.0	Brazil	1980	69.0	67.0
Kuwait	1980	76.0	64.0	Mexico	1980	86.0	79.0
Morocco	1982	49.0	22.0	Peru	1981	85.0	73.0

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1985, unpublished work tables.

Table 11. Percent Urban for Selected Countries and Years

Country	Year	Percent urban	Country	Year	Percent urban
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA			**ASIA**		
Nigeria	1985	31	Philippines	1980	37
Zimbabwe	1982	26	Pakistan	1981	28
Botswana	1981	17	India	1981	23
Mozambique	1980	15	Indonesia	1980	22
Ethiopia	1984	11	Bangladesh	1981	15
NEAR EAST AND NORTH AFRICA			**LATIN AMERICA**		
Jordan	1979	59	Argentina	1980	83
Tunisia	1984	53	Brazil	1980	68
Syria	1981	47	Mexico	1980	66
Morocco	1982	43	Peru	1981	65
Sudan	1983	20	Honduras	1983	40

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1985, unpublished work tables.

Table 12.

Population and Average Annual Rates of Growth for Cities With 2 Million or More Population in 1985, in Rank Order: 1985 to 2000

Rank in 1985	City	Country	Midyear population (in thousands)				Growth rate (percent)			Area (square miles)	Density (pop. per square mile)
			1985	1990	1995	2000	1985-90	1990-95	1995-2000		
1	Tokyo-Yokahama	Japan	25,434	26,952	28,447	29,971	1.16	1.08	1.04	1,089	23,35
2	Mexico City	Mexico	16,901	20,207	23,913	27,872	3.57	3.37	3.06	522	32,37
3	Sao Paulo	Brazil	14,911	18,052	21,539	25,354	3.82	3.53	3.26	451	33,06
4	New York	United States	14,598	14,622	14,638	14,648	0.03	0.02	0.01	1,274	11,45
5	Seoul	South Korea	13,665	16,268	19,065	21,976	3.49	3.17	2.84	342	39,95
6	Osaka-Kobe-Kyoto	Japan	13,562	13,845	14,093	14,333	0.41	0.36	0.34	495	27,39
7	Buenos Aires	Argentina	10,750	11,518	12,232	12,911	1.38	1.20	1.08	535	20,09
8	Calcutta	India	10,462	11,663	12,885	14,088	2.17	1.99	1.79	209	50,05
9	Bombay	India	10,137	11,777	13,532	15,357	3.00	2.78	2.53	95	106,70
10	Rio de Janeiro	Brazil	10,116	11,428	12,786	14,169	2.44	2.25	2.05	260	38,90
11	Moscow	Soviet Union	9,873	10,367	10,769	11,121	0.98	0.76	0.64	379	26,05
12	Los Angeles	United States	9,638	10,060	10,414	10,714	0.86	0.69	0.57	1,110	8,68
13	London	United Kingdom	9,442	9,170	8,897	8,574	-0.58	-0.60	-0.74	874	10,80
14	Paris	France	8,633	8,709	8,764	8,803	0.18	0.13	0.09	432	19,98
15	Cairo	Egypt	8,595	9,851	11,155	12,512	2.73	2.49	2.30	104	82,64
16	Manila	Philippines	8,485	9,880	11,342	12,846	3.04	2.76	2.49	188	45,13
17	Jakarta	Indonesia	8,122	9,588	11,151	12,804	3.32	3.02	2.76	76	106,86
18	Essen	West Germany	7,604	7,474	7,364	7,239	-0.34	-0.30	-0.34	704	10,80
19	Tehran	Iran	7,354	9,354	11,681	14,251	4.81	4.44	3.98	112	65,66
20	Delhi	India	6,993	8,475	10,105	11,849	3.84	3.52	3.18	138	50,67
21	Shanghai	China	6,698	6,873	7,194	7,540	0.52	0.91	0.94	78	85,87
22	Chicago	United States	6,511	6,526	6,541	6,568	0.05	0.05	0.08	762	8,54
23	Karachi	Pakistan	6,351	7,711	9,350	11,299	3.88	3.85	3.79	190	33,42
24	Lagos	Nigeria	6,054	7,602	9,799	12,528	4.55	5.08	4.91	56	108,10
25	Beijing	China	5,608	5,736	5,865	5,993	0.45	0.44	0.43	151	37,13
26	Taipei	Taiwan	5,550	6,513	7,477	8,516	3.20	2.76	2.60	138	40,217
27	Lima	Peru	5,447	6,578	7,853	9,241	3.77	3.54	3.26	120	45,392
28	Hong Kong	Hong Kong	5,415	5,656	5,841	5,956	0.87	0.64	0.39	20	270,750
29	Istanbul	Turkey	5,389	6,461	7,624	8,875	3.63	3.31	3.04	165	32,661
30	Bangkok	Thailand	4,998	5,791	6,657	7,587	2.95	2.79	2.62	102	49,000
31	Madras	India	4,983	5,743	6,550	7,384	2.84	2.63	2.40	115	43,330
32	Bogota	Colombia	4,711	5,710	6,801	7,935	3.85	3.50	3.08	79	59,633
33	Santiago	Chile	4,700	5,275	5,812	6,294	2.31	1.94	1.59	128	36,719
34	Milan	Italy	4,635	4,738	4,795	4,839	0.44	0.24	0.18	344	13,474
35	Tianjin	China	4,622	4,804	5,041	5,298	0.77	0.96	0.99	49	94,327
36	Leningrad	Soviet Union	4,569	4,667	4,694	4,738	0.42	0.12	0.19	139	32,871
37	Nagoya	Japan	4,452	4,736	5,017	5,303	1.24	1.15	1.11	307	14,502
38	Manchester	United Kingdom	4,151	4,050	3,949	3,827	-0.49	-0.51	-0.63	357	11,627
39	Madrid	Spain	4,137	4,451	4,772	5,104	1.46	1.39	1.35	66	62,682
40	Shenyang	China	4,086	4,248	4,457	4,684	0.78	0.96	0.99	39	104,769
41	Philadelphia	United States	4,025	4,007	3,988	3,979	-0.09	-0.10	-0.05	471	8,546
42	Pusan	South Korea	3,996	4,838	5,748	6,700	3.82	3.45	3.07	54	74,000
43	Barcelona	Spain	3,842	4,163	4,492	4,834	1.60	1.52	1.47	87	44,161
44	San Francisco	United States	3,790	3,958	4,104	4,214	0.87	0.72	0.53	428	8,855
45	Bangalore	India	3,685	4,612	5,644	6,764	4.49	4.04	3.62	50	73,700
46	Lahore	Pakistan	3,603	4,236	4,986	5,864	3.24	3.26	3.24	57	63,211
47	Sydney	Australia	3,396	3,515	3,619	3,708	0.69	0.58	0.49	338	10,047
48	Baghdad	Iraq	3,371	3,941	4,566	5,237	3.12	2.94	2.74	97	34,753
49	Dhaka	Bangladesh	3,283	4,224	5,296	6,492	5.04	4.52	4.07	32	102,594
50	Athens	Greece	3,252	3,468	3,670	3,866	1.29	1.13	1.04	116	28,034

Table 12. **Population and Average Annual Rates of Growth for Cities With 2 Million or More Population in 1985, in Rank Order: 1985 to 2000**—Continued

Rank in 1985	City	Country	Midyear population (in thousands)				Growth rate (percent)			Area (square miles)	Density (pop. per square mile)
			1985	1990	1995	2000	1985-90	1990-95	1995-2000		
51	Ho Chi Minh City	Vietnam	3,250	3,645	4,064	4,481	2.29	2.18	1.95	31	104,839
52	Guangzhou	China	3,248	3,330	3,485	3,652	0.50	0.91	0.94	79	41,114
53	Detroit	United States	3,133	2,995	2,865	2,735	-0.90	-0.89	-0.93	468	6,694
54	Miami	United States	3,123	3,421	3,679	3,894	1.82	1.45	1.14	448	6,971
55	Belo Horizonte	Brazil	3,059	3,683	4,373	5,125	3.71	3.43	3.17	79	38,722
56	Wuhan	China	3,048	3,169	3,325	3,495	0.78	0.96	1.00	65	46,892
57	Ahmadabad	India	3,037	3,595	4,200	4,837	3.37	3.11	2.82	32	94,906
58	Greater Berlin	Germany	3,033	3,022	3,018	3,006	-0.07	-0.03	-0.08	274	11,069
59	Hyderabad	India	3,022	3,563	4,149	4,765	3.29	3.05	2.77	88	34,341
60	Caracas	Venezuela	2,993	3,188	3,338	3,435	1.26	0.92	0.57	54	55,426
61	Toronto	Canada	2,972	3,108	3,296	3,296	0.89	1.17	0.00	154	19,299
62	Surabaya	Indonesia	2,962	3,205	3,428	3,632	1.58	1.35	1.16	43	68,884
63	Rome	Italy	2,944	3,021	3,079	3,129	0.52	0.38	0.32	69	42,667
64	Naples	Italy	2,862	2,960	3,051	3,134	0.67	0.61	0.54	62	46,161
65	Melbourne	Australia	2,852	2,907	2,946	2,968	0.38	0.27	0.15	327	8,722
66	Montreal	Canada	2,827	2,896	2,996	3,071	0.48	0.68	0.49	164	17,238
67	Kinshasa	Zaire	2,794	3,575	4,520	5,646	4.93	4.69	4.45	57	49,018
68	Guadalajara	Mexico	2,746	3,262	3,839	4,451	3.44	3.26	2.96	78	35,205
69	Alexandria	Egypt	2,660	2,899	3,114	3,304	1.72	1.43	1.18	35	76,000
70	Rangoon	Burma	2,558	2,813	3,075	3,332	1.90	1.78	1.61	47	54,426
71	Singapore	Singapore	2,556	2,695	2,816	2,913	1.06	0.88	0.68	78	32,769
72	Porto Allegre	Brazil	2,536	3,015	3,541	4,109	3.46	3.22	2.98	231	10,978
73	Harbin	China	2,518	2,618	2,747	2,887	0.78	0.96	0.99	30	83,933
74	Casablanca	Morocco	2,495	2,891	3,327	3,795	2.95	2.81	2.63	35	71,286
75	Kiev	Soviet Union	2,489	2,751	2,983	3,237	2.00	1.62	1.63	62	40,145
76	Dallas	United States	2,486	2,743	2,972	3,257	1.97	1.60	1.83	419	5,933
77	Boston	United States	2,470	2,475	2,480	2,485	0.04	0.04	0.04	303	8,152
78	Washington	United States	2,456	2,547	2,637	2,707	0.73	0.69	0.52	357	6,880
79	Monterrey	Mexico	2,351	2,837	3,385	3,974	3.76	3.53	3.21	77	30,532
80	Ankara	Turkey	2,338	2,782	3,263	3,777	3.48	3.19	2.93	55	42,509
81	Budapest	Hungary	2,297	2,301	2,313	2,335	0.03	0.10	0.19	138	16,645
82	Chengdu	China	2,260	2,349	2,465	2,591	0.77	0.96	1.00	25	90,400
83	Birmingham	United Kingdom	2,211	2,170	2,130	2,078	-0.37	-0.37	-0.49	223	9,915
84	Houston	United States	2,104	2,298	2,456	2,651	1.76	1.33	1.53	310	6,787
85	Bucharest	Romania	2,095	2,150	2,214	2,271	0.52	0.59	0.51	52	40,288

Note: For this table, cities are defined as population clusters of continuous built-up area with a population density of at least 5,000 persons per square mile. The boundary of the city was determined by examining detailed maps of each city in conjunction with the most recent official population statistics. Exclaves of areas exceeding the minimum population density were added to the city if the intervening gap was less than one mile. To the extent practical, nonresidential areas such as parks, airports, industrial complexes, and water were excluded from the area reported for each city, thus making the population density reflective of the concentrations in the residential portions of the city. By using a consistent definition for the city, it is possible to make comparisons of the cities on the basis of total population, area, and population density.

Political and administrative boundaries were disregarded in determining the population of the city. Berlin includes both East and West Berlin, as well as population from East Germany. Detroit includes Windsor, Canada.

The population of each city was projected based on the proportion each city was of its country total at the time of the last two censuses and projected country populations (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1985). The areal expansion of the city was not projected, hence density figures are valid only for 1985.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1985, unpublished work tables.

Table 13.

Percent of Total Population Over Age 65 Years, for Selected Countries: 1985, 2005, and 2025

Country	1985	2005	2025
United States	12.0	13.1	19.5
Japan	10.0	16.5	20.3
Brazil	4.3	5.8	9.3
Mexico	3.5	4.6	7.7
India	4.3	6.1	9.7
Indonesia	3.5	5.6	8.7
Philippines	3.4	4.2	7.5
China, Mainland	5.3	7.7	12.9

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1984, *Projections of the Population of the United States, by Age, Sex, and Race: 1983 to 2080,* Series P-25, No. 952, Washington, D.C.; and United Nations, 1986, Population Estimates and Projections from 1984 Assessment computer tape.

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